Bureau File
100-51230
Sub A
Section 3
95 pages

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POWELL)

REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL JR., (D-N.Y.) SAID HE PLANS TO "USE EVERY PARLIAMENTARY DEVICE" TO BRING CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION BEFORE THE HOUSE THIS SESSION.

POWELL, ONE OF THREE NEGRO CONGRESSMEN, SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR HOUSE DELIVERY, THAT SO FAR "THE U.S. CONGRESS HAS DONE ABSOLUTELY NOTHING IN THIS SPHERE."

HE SAID PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND THE COURTS HAVE "PASSED US BY SO COMPLETELY AND THEY ARE SO FAR AHEAD THAT THE PEOPLES OF OUR NATION DO NOT EVEN LOOK TO THE U.S. CONGRESS ANY LONGER FOR ANY DYNAMIC LEADERSHIP IN THE FIELD OF MAKING DEMOCRACY REAL."

"THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, THIS CONGRESS, MUST IMMEDIATELY CHANGE ITS CHILDISH, IMMATURE, COMPROMISING, 19TH CENTURY ATTITUDE AND NOT JUST BECOME PART OF THE 20TH CENTURY WORLD BUT A LEADER," POWELL SAID.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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CIVIL RIGHTS

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.), one of three Negro congressmen, said Congress has accomplished "absolutely nothing" in the field of civil rights. He said minority groups have had to look to the courts and the President for improving civil rights. (IP)

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City Edition
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5-11

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

The Blessings Of Liberty

THERE IS ROOM for doubting Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' affinity for Asian freedom if we study the Congressional Record of March 31, 1955. On that day Rep. Adam C. Powell, the Harlem Democrat, chided the Eisenhower Administration over the coals for not having reacted favorably to the conference of 30 Asian and African nations scheduled to convene in Bandoeng, Indonesia on April 18.

Rep. Powell, who defied the Administration in accepting an invitation to the conference as an observer, wanted to know why the U. S. is sending no one to this conference. "I do not believe," he advised, "that we or any country is strong enough to be indifferent to a conference representing three-fifths of the earth's population."

Dulles' snub to 1,500,000,000 Asians, Rep. Powell indicated, was not an oversight. The Harlem Democrat pointed out:

"The people of Asia cannot understand why Formosa with a population of eight million got $90,0000,000 in aid while Indonesia with eighty million got only $7,000,000."

These and other U. S. aid figures in Asian countries, Powell said, gives the U. S. aid policies the look of rank discrimination." Asians, he continued, are therefore asking:

"Is your aid really to help underdeveloped peoples raise their standard of living, or is it a carrot being held out to persuade us to go along with your system of military alliances?"

This historical question just about sums up the effect of the Eisenhower-Dulles policies in Asia and Africa. Rep. Powell must have thought so, or he would have had a word of praise for the South East Asia Treaty Organization, a Dulles creature which does not include India, China or Indonesia, the three countries containing the overwhelming majority of Asian peoples.

"Let us consult with the Asian and African nations," Powell urged, "on every aspect of our Eastern policy. This means a complete re-evaluation of the importance of the East in world politics. We can hope to achieve the solution of their problems only by establishing a relationship of full equality."

POWELL also reminded Congress that the U. S. is not a "white man's country." He spoke of "eradicating second-class citizenship" for the 23,000,000 colored Americans—Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and others—who constitute "a racial link between this country and the peoples of Asia and Africa." That word "equality" applied both Asians, Africans and colored Americans had particular significance, for Powell had said a few paragraphs before this passage:

"If Communism is defeated the West will thrive and go forward. But if Communism is defeated, what will happen to Asia and Africa? Asia and Africa will still be confronted with its problems of colonialism, illiteracy, hunger and disease."

The implication here is clear as to the connection of the West with imperialism and colonialism. And it might be inferred from Powell's statement that Dulles' Asian trips have had nothing to do with ending colonialism and bringing freedom and independence.

Although Powell challenged the Dulles foreign policy, he accepted the falacious thesis upon which that foreign policy is based. "I do not advocate for one moment that we cast aside our fight against Communism," he said. And his proposals for a change in policy were based on the belief that these proposals constituted a better way of defeating Communism. He has not escaped the effects of cold war shiboboleths, but he eschewed atomic diplomacy and urged a turn from the madness of the war party and the false security of conformity with it.

He found no fault with the five principles of Asian-African Conference: (i) mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and soverignty, (ii) mutual non-aggression, (iii) mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, (iv) equality of mutual benefit, and (v) peaceful co-existence."

IT WAS SURPRISING how many of Powell's colleagues caught the spirit of his speech. First to congratulate Powell was Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) who reported having heard an Asian official state the need of his country as being, respect and rice, in that order. Hays was followed by Reps. Louis C. Rabaut (D-Mich), Frank Thompson (D-N. J.) Richard Bolling (D-Mo), Stewart Udall (D-Ariz), Henry A. Dixon (R-Utah) and John [illegible] Saylor (P-Pa). Rep. Dixon announced that Utah had memorialized Congress on equal rights for all citizens, catching the spirit of Powell's speech.

The Powell speech is must reading for Negro leaders who have supinely followed the Dulles-Eisenhower foreign policy in the hope of getting "breaks" on the home front. The support he got on the floor, North and South, proves that we need not "forego peace in order to enjoy the blessings of liberty," as Dulles advised Negroes in his speech March 20 at a United Negro College Fund meeting. Powell's speech, no matter how much he may have bowed to the old totems and taboos, had within it the belief that the "blessings of liberty" are bound up in the fight for world peace.

This is a clipping from page 5 of the
(-) Daily Worker
( ) The Worker
( ) New Leader
Date APR 7 1955
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Powell Tells Asia About U. S. Negro; Red Newsmen Find Him Off the 'Line'

By Homer Bigart
N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

BANDUNG, Indonesia, April 17. The daydream of any American Congressman—to intrude upon a foreign conference not particularly cordial to the United States and to knock them dead with flashing oratory—almost came to life today for Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.).

Powell, who is pastor of the Abyssinia Baptist Church in Harlem, was terrific, all right. But the journalists from Moscow who were drawn to Powell's hotel on the notion he might "say something progressive" listened with sneering incredulity.

"Unconvincing," said the gentleman from Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, who had slouched in the doorway throughout Powell's exposition on the condition of Negroes in America.

He had lost interest as soon as it became apparent Powell was not going to confirm Moscow's conviction that horrible things were happening to Negroes in the South.

About 100 reporters were present, including several Asians who listened attentively but kept their thoughts to themselves.

At the outset, Powell assured the correspondents the American Government is not hostile to the Asian-African conference. He then launched into a long discussion of the Negro in America. He said he had been bothered by a question a Ceylonese girl correspondent had asked at an earlier conference given by three South African observers—two of them Indians and one a Negro.

The South Africans said they hoped for United States support in their fight against the apartheid policies of the South African government, whereupon the Ceylonese retorted, "how can you expect help from a country that practices apartheid against its own colored people?"

Powell said he was sorry the Ceylonese girl had not come to him conference. "Racism in the United States is on the way out," he said. "Second class citizenship is on the way out."

It was at this point that Ralph Parker, of the London Daily Worker, put his notebook away.

"I read in a book," persisted the Indonesian, "that Negroes with mixed blood cannot adjust themselves to either Negro or white society in the United States."

"Not true," said Powell.

There are still a few "race baiters" in the United States, but their number is fast dwindling, he continued.

"What about the South?" asked a West German reporter. "A Negro has been elected to a city-wide office in Atlanta," said Powell.

"What about the rest of the South?" the German persisted.

"Negroes are in office in Richmond and Norfolk," said Powell. Virginia has decided not to resist the Supreme Court decision in favor of ending segregation in schools, Powell pointed out, and only four states—Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia—are openly defying the Supreme Court. But, he added, if one judges the United States by nine or 10 backward states of the South one is making a very unwise judgment.

"A few years ago Washington was an open cesspool of United States democracy," Powell continued. "Today it is a place of complete equality. Every hotel, restaurant, amusement place, school and golf course is completely integrated."

An Indonesian correspondent remarked that Powell looked light-skinned for a Negro. Yes, replied Powell, but his grandfather had been a slave.

It is a mark of distinction in the United States to be a Negro, Powell said. "To be a Negro is no longer a stigma."

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Date: 4-18-55

MAY 3 1955

Adam Powell at Bandung

WHY THE STATE DEPARTMENT tried to discourage Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) from attending the Asian-African conference at Bandung, Indonesia, is beyond our grasp.

Powell, who in addition to being a congressman is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, met with State Department resistance when he applied for visas and has charged that the diplomatic boys tried to "buy him off" by offering to send him on some red-carpet, free junkets elsewhere.

Rep. Powell

Anyway, he smoked out the necessary papers and went to Indonesia as a private observer, paying his own expenses.

On the basis of what he has accomplished so far, we'd suggest that Congress pass a special bill to reimburse him.

He has proved to be an exceedingly effective ambassador-without-portfolio and a thorn in the side of the Communists, who are not having things all their own way at Bandung.

At a press conference, he shot straight from the shoulder at Communist correspondents who tried to trot out the Red charge that the Negro is horribly treated in America.

With the skillful oratory for which he is noted, Powell told them that it just isn't so. He said racism and second-class citizenship are on their way out in the United States, and pointed pridefully to the number of Negroes who are holding public office not only in Northern states, but in Southern states as well.

He did such a good job, according to the Herald Tribune's Homer Bigart, that Communist correspondents put away their notebooks in sneering disgust. They just weren't going to have their propaganda hampered by the truth from the lips of a distinguished American Negro.

In our opinion, Rep. Powell's unofficial trip will pay off in a great deal of official and unofficial good will for our country and its ideals.

We offer a rousing, "Attaboy, Adam!"

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P.S.—Another thing we don't quite understand is why the State Department coldly turned down Rep. Powell's suggestion that President Eisenhower send greetings to the Asian-African conference. What harm could there be in that? The 29 nations at Bandung include many of our staunch friends. Contrary to some predictions, Red China's Chou En-lai and India's dubious and devious Nehru are not dominating the proceedings. Romulo of the Philippines is carrying the ball beautifully for the world of freedom as opposed to the tyranny of communism. Surely greetings from President Ike would not be wasted. The seed would not fall entirely on barren ground.

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Powell Hits Dulles on 11 Flyers

Charges Reaction Delayed Release

TOKYO, April 28 (U.P.) — Rep. Adam C. Powell D., N. Y., today blamed Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for upsetting arrangements which he insisted could have brought "almost immediate release" of eleven American airmen jailed in Red China.

Rep. Powell said Communist Premier Chou En-lai promised prompt release of the airmen if the United States was "friendly and well disposed" toward Red China's offer to negotiate a settlement of the Formosa crisis.

The State Department in Washington declined to comment directly on Rep. Powell's statement. Informed sources said, however, that the department had received no evidence that Red China was ready to release the airmen. Rep. Powell, who was an unofficial observer at the recent Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, said Mr. Dulles' "too hasty reply" to Mr. Chou's offer to talk peace "has thrown everything off schedule."

Reply Relayed

Rep. Powell explained that on the last day of the Bandung conference he asked two friends from Pakistan and Ceylon to press Mr. Chou for information on when and how the airmen would be released.

He said a Pakistan delegate relayed Mr. Chou's reply to him in Singapore Tuesday. Rep. Powell said the Chinese Premier's reply was: "If the United States acts friendly and well disposed toward my offer (on Formosa), they (the American flyers) will be released almost immediately."

He would not disclose the name of the Pakistan delegate who delivered the message.

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ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

ADD 1 CIVIL RIGHTS

POWELL, ONE OF THREE NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, ACCUSED THE ADMINISTRATION OF "LOWERING A JIM CROW CURTAIN" BETWEEN CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

EMPHASIZING THAT HIS REMARKS WERE NOT DIRECTED AT THE PRESIDENT PERSONALLY, POWELL SAID THAT "SOMEONE, SOMEWHERE IS PULLING THE RUG OUT FROM UNDER A GREAT AND GOOD MAN."

"IT IS NOT DUE TO CHANCE," HE SAID. "SOMEONE IS DIRECTING IT FROM ABOVE."

ROOSEVELT SAID IT IS EVIDENT THAT "EQUALITY FOR ALL CITIZENS HAS A LOWER PRIORITY THAN AN ATOMIC SHIP" ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

DAVIDSON CALLED FOR A BAN ON SEGREGATION IN INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION AND URGED APPROVAL OF A BILL TO OUTLAW MOB VIOLENCE AND "THE FORM OF MURDER SOMETIMES CALLED LYNCHING."

"THE CONCEPT OF SEGREGATION REMAINS WITH US," HE SAID, "IN DEFIANCE OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THE CONSTITUTION."

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Adam C. Powell

CONGRESS MAIL BULGES WITH PEACE LETTERS

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76 Jul 15

This is a clipping from page 7 of the

( ) Daily Worker
(X) The Worker
( ) New Leader

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Congress Mail Bulges With Peace Letters

REP. ADAM C. POWELL, the Harlem Democrat, did not win his fight to forestall federal sanction for jimcrow National Guard units by amending the so-called Military Reserves Bill; but he did give a broad cross section of Americans a chance to record themselves against militarism, racism and war. In his speech on the floor of the House of Representatives on July 1, he pleaded with his colleagues to reject a "brainwashed army and a hypocritical America of loud protestors." The Harlem Democrat was not much opposed to the Universal Military Training features of the bill under discussion; he was for inserting a phrase in it which would open all military establishments in which trustees participate—including the National Guard—to all Americans without regard to race, color or national origin. In support of his position, he said he had received 4,000 letters, all of which he put "a sampling" into the record.

"I challenge you, Mr. Joseph Martin, the Republican leader, and Mr. (John W.) McCormack, the Democratic leader, to send a page over to your office and bring here now your mail . . . received during the past six weeks bearing on this problem," Rep. Powell said.

His charge that "your mail is running about 100-to-1 in favor of my views" went unanswered.

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POWELL'S LETTERS speak for themselves. The following excerpts are typical:

From the National Council Against Conscription: "Certainly international tensions have been eased enough that a poorly drawn bill is no longer rush legislation. . . . The President seeing the country's reluctance to lengthen the conscript term for veterans, spoke of it as civilian defense measure. . . . If civil defense, then why not disaster, traffic direction, first aid and other training instead of military drill and rifle squads?"

The American Veterans Committee, over the signature of its executive director, Kenneth Birkhead, wrote Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, another 3,000 to Rep. Powell.

"It is AVC's contention that those who favor the foolhardy policy of race hatred are the last vestigeth of the effort to bolster up in the nerve gas atomic missile preparation our substitute as a free nation. AVC therefore urges you . . . to support an anti-segregation amendment when the Reserve bill comes before the House, and also urges that a rollcall vote be requested so that the American people will know who places the national security first."

E. Paul Weaver, of the Indiana Council of Churches, wrote two letters, one on April 29 and another on June 10. On April 29, Weaver wrote:

"From a southern Congressman, who favors UMT, I learned that many southern Congressmen are looking at the bill carefully to see whether their lily-white boys will be put into unsegregated units. Since Mr. Powell is gone (to Bandung) would someone in the office be able to get in touch with some Congressman who opposes both UMT and segregation? If someone would wave a red handkerchief before the southern Congressmen by suggesting that all training units be unsegregated, you can see how many southerners who favor UMT may drop away from the bill."

THE NATIONAL Council letter was signed by Blanchard D. Newman, Boston, Mass., asked for votes against "the pending compulsory universal Reserve bill," and observed:

"The bill is a part of a proposed total universal military training program. . . . I need not of the special hardship that would inflict upon our youth who live in rural areas. Long weekly trips would be required for their training. . . . This would be expensive and time-consuming. . . . (We) cannot go to you with a plan that you reject this type (of) system as being foreign to our national posture, and as being certain to weaken rather than strengthen our national wellbeing. . . . The greatest possible United States potential is to be found in the direction of expanded rather than impaired freedom and opportunity for our young people to plan and order their lives at an early age. . . . The future of human beings everywhere demands more than simple American military might."

★

STATEMENT in the same vein came from Church of the Brethren, General Brotherhood Council; Minnesota Conference of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, National Council of American Baptist Women, Council on Christian Progress of the American Baptist Convention, and others.

The Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society, wrote in a letter signed by Bernice Cofer:

"Your experiences at Bandung will prepare you for a worldwide parish point of view, which must come along with adequate safeguards. But surely we don't need to take on the compulsory military feature of our twice-defeated nation, Germany—or perhaps God wants them to use you."

Miss Miriam Corbett, of the Washington and United Nations Seminaries, wrote:

"Our country must have adequate defense, but it would not seem that this compulsory Reserve bill is the answer. It also might be interpreted by some other countries as a lack of confidence in the efforts towards easing of tensions and disarmament discussions in which we have given leadership."

★

A WHITE southerner, Paul E. Fruetze, of Athens, Ga., writes:

"I am on principle opposed to universal compulsory military training—especially in peace time. And despite all the sugar-coating, this new Vinson Bill . . . contains a deceptive UMT feature of compulsory Reserve training.

"Surely this is no time for military expansion and big military talk, just when the Big Four are to hold conversations at the summit. We need a new kind of creative thinking and acting for peace, not more planning for waste which mutual annihilation will be the result.

"There is one southerner who hopes you will not yield on your point of non-segregation in the Armed Forces and the Reserves."

Louis Treurig, of Brooklyn, N. Y., wrote:

"Keep up your fight against bias and bigotry. . . . The Eisenhower Administration is the most anti-colored and anti-Semitic we ever had. I lost my job for filing charges of anti-Semitism against a superior in the New York, N. Y. post office. . . . I can tell you plenty about bias here."

Alta Bowers, of Northville, Mich., wrote a one-sentence note:

"Congratulations for introducing the amendment (anti-segregation) which prevented the passage of the compulsory Reserve bill."

★

THERE were a number of letters from Quakers throughout the country opposing segregation and UMT, but the most interesting was from Dale Brothington of St. Petersburg, Fla.:

"I am opposed to conscription. I am a Quaker. I hasten to add that I am on the Interracial Kindergarten Committee at St. Petersburg, Fla., and you know how I feel about your amendment . . . Quakers phoned about 60 persons to write governor about the Walter Lee Irvin case. . . . St. Petersburg Times did fine work on it as did a delegation of ministers. Thought I would mention these items."

There were letters from the national convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and from a number of branches, as well as from Negro churches. All of them urged Rep. Powell to stand firm on his antisegregation amendment.

Sociology professor Roscoe Griffin of Berea College, at Berea, Kentucky wrote:

I am glad that your efforts to have segregation banned in National Guard assignments was sustained by the House. On grounds only of civil rights this was a desirable amendment . . . As one who has vigorously opposed such military legislation as was involved in HR 5297 (theold bill)."

This sample of Rep. Powell's 4,000 letters answers the question: Who represents American opinion?

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Associated Press

Rep. Adam Cayton Powell, D., N. Y., with his wife, entertainer Hazel Scott, and their son, Adam, eleven, arriving aboard the liner United States yesterday.

Assails Verdict in Till Case

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., D., N. Y., said yesterday that "Mississippi has smeared the United States" in the recent acquittal of two white half-brothers accused of murdering a fourteen-year-old Negro boy. "The verdict has been one of the most tremendous victories propaganda-wise for international communism," he said. Rep. Powell was among 1,868 passengers from Europe aboard the United States, which docked at 8 a. m. at Pier 86, Hudson River and 46th St. He was returning from a seven-week tour of American air bases in Europe and North Africa, he said. "I consider the only thing to do now is for the Department of Justice to exhaust every angle of investigation and that an emergency session of Congress be convened to enact a Federal anti-lynching bill," he said. "Otherwise, America is definitely on the skids, even with our best friends," he said.

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Powell in Europe Queried Everywhere About Robeson

LONDON (By mail).—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) told here how wherever he visited in Europe he was asked about the denial of a passport to Paul Robeson.

"I believe everyone should be free to travel," he told a press conference at the U. S. Embassy. Rep. Powell has just concluded a six-day tour of American Air Force bases in Britain.

He has also visited Germany, Austria, Italy and France. "In every country I was asked the same question about Paul Robeson," he said.

He told reporters that he recently recorded several broadcasts for the Voice of America to beam to "countries behind the iron curtain."

In them he had urged that people in those countries should be allowed to travel freely abroad. "If the Voice of America is using this for propaganda, he declared, "surely we on this side can do no less than we are asking them to do."

Asked for his comment on the trial of two white men in Mississippi accused of brutally murdering a 14-year-old Negro boy, he said: "That is absolutely filthy."

Powell will report to President Eisenhower on relationship between American Service personnel and British civilians.

"There is not as much public clamor for us to get out of bases as last year," he said.

He thought the behavior of American troops in Britain was improving. "There has been a rapid drop in trouble," he claimed and went on to refute charges made by another Congressman that Americans do not receive justice in British courts.

But the Congressman—who criticized British policy in Kenya two years ago—warned that there was a growing color bar.

"I'd like to say from my experience in the U. S. that if you don't face up to this it is going to be explosive."

From Negro Servicemen he had learned that whereas there was no color problem whatsoever in Margate, in nearby Ramsgate it seemed a general policy to refuse to serve Negroes in pubs.

ROBESON

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(POWELL)

REP. ADAM C. POWELL SAID SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION WITHIN THE ARMED FORCES IS ON THE INCREASE.

POWELL, JUST BACK FROM A SEVEN-WEEK TOUR OF U.S. ARMY AND AIR FORCE BASES IN EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA, TOLD REPORTERS OF INSTANCES OF WHAT HE SAID WAS UNFAIR TREATMENT OF NEGROES BOTH HERE AND ABROAD.

HE COMPLAINED THERE ARE STILL TOO FEW NEGROES AMONG COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, CIVILIAN EMPLOYES OVERSEAS AND TEACHERS SENT ABROAD TO TEACH THE CHILDREN OF U.S. SERVICEMEN STATIONED OVERSEAS.

HE ALSO TOLD NEWSMEN HE INTENDED TO MAKE A REPORT ON HIS FINDINGS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

POWELL CITED THESE INSTANCES OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES:

AT THE U.S. AIR FORCE BASE AT CHAUMONT, FRANCE, HE SAID, FRENCH MERCHANTS REFUSED TO SERVE NEGROES AT BARS AND RESTAURANTS. HE SUGGESTED THAT THE WHOLE TOWN BE PLACED OFF LIMITS UNTIL THE SITUATION IS REMEDIED.

AT THE U.S. BASE NEAR MARGATE, ENGLAND, U.S. NEGRO SERVICEMEN ARE NOT EVEN PERMITTED IN THE TOWN.

AT THE AIR FORCE BASE AT BARKSDALE, LA., HE SAID, THERE WERE SEPARATE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER CLUBS FOR NEGROES AND WHITES. HE SAID THIS COULD NOT BE DONE "WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE AND APPROVAL OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER."

AT FORT BRAGG, N.C., HE SAID, A NOTICE FOR APPLICATIONS FOR OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT WITH THE MILITARY POLICE STIPULATED THAT ONLY WHITES WOULD BE ACCEPTED.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
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Miss Gandy

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(RELEASE AT 11:00 A.M. EST)

(POWELL)

NEW YORK--REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR., (D-N.Y.) SAID HE HOPES TO PRESENT A RESOLUTION AT THE 1957 SESSION OF CONGRESS TO BAR MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATORS FROM THEIR CONGRESSIONAL SEATS UNTIL ALL NEGROES "HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE" IN THAT STATE.

IN A SPEECH AT A LABOR RALLY, THE NEGRO CONGRESSMAN SAID A RECENT TOUR OF AFRICA AND EUROPE LED HIM TO BELIEVE THAT NO SINGLE INCIDENT HAS CAUSED AS MUCH DAMAGE TO AMERICAN PRESTIGE ABROAD AS THE MURDER OF EMMETT TILL, A CHICAGO NEGRO, IN MISSISSIPPI. HE SAID IT WAS CLEAR THAT "THE RECENT WAVE OF LYNCHING IN MISSISSIPPI" IS A TERROR CAMPAIGN "ORGANIZED BY THE ENTRENCHED WHITE LEADERSHIP TO KEEP NEGROES FROM VOTING AND FROM GAINING FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP."

THE RALLY WAS SPONSORED BY THE CIO RETAIL, WHOLESALE AND DEPARTMENT STORE UNION AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE TO PROTEST THE "WOLF WHISTLE" TILL MURDER FOR WHICH TWO WHITE HALF-BROTHERS WERE TRIED AND FOUND NOT GUILTY BY AN ALL-WHITE JURY.

"IT IS DEFINITELY SPELLED OUT IN THE CONSTITUTION THAT A MAN IS ELECTED TO THE CONGRESS ON THE BASIS OF THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HIS DISTRICT WHO ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS AND HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE," POWELL SAID. "WHEN THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS OPENS IN 1957 I WILL PRESENT A RESOLUTIO DANDING THAT NO ONE FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI SHALL BE SEATED IN CONGRESS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE REFUSED TO ALLOW THE PEOPLE OF THAT STATE TO VOTE."

POWELL POINTED OUT THAT PRESENT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ALREADY HAVE BEEN SEATED FOR THE SESSION NEXT JANUARY. HE SAID "NOTHING CAN BE DONE ABOUT THIS SITUATION" UNTIL A NEW CONGRESS IS ELECTED.

POWELL SAID HE WOULD URGE BOTH THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES TO INCLUDE A PLANK IN THEIR 1956 CAMPAIGN PLATFORMS BACKING ACTION TO BAR SEATING OF CONGRESSMEN FROM ANY STATE "WHICH REFUSES TO PERMIT NEGRO CITIZENS TO FREELY EXERCISE THEIR FRANCHISE WITHOUT FEAR OF LYNCHING OR COERCION OF ANY KIND."

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Negro Asks Economic War On State-Made Products; Wants FBI Cleaned Out

NEW YORK (AP)—A national boycott of everything "made in Mississippi" in retaliation for the Till murder was advocated today by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY).

Powell denounced the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Till, a Chicago Negro, and the acquittal of two white men charged with killing him for familiar conduct toward the wife of one of them.

The Negro congressman told a lunch crowd rally of 20,000 in the garment center that "Unless something is done by the legal forces of the United States to rectify the wrong in Mississippi then America's leadership is not only going to be seriously damaged, but it is going to continue to slide downhill."

He said in Africa and Europe from which he has just returned, the Till murder is considered "a lynching of the Statue of Liberty."

Powell urged the crowd to support him in demanding a special session of Congress to deal immediately with the Till case.

"We all sympathize with President Eisenhower," he said, "but certainly the President's illness cannot be used as an excuse for not calling a special session of Congress."

He said he would introduce a resolution at the next session of Congress to bar the seating of representatives from states which refuse to permit Negroes "to freely exercise their franchise without fear of lyching or coercion of any kind."

He said FBI agents assigned to investigate the Till case are themselves "from the deep South, if not from Mississippi itself." He recommended new FBI agents from northern cities be sent in.

He said witnesses of such crimes who are afraid to testify should be moved out secretly, somewhat in the manner of the underground railroad used to smuggle slaves to freedom in civil war days.

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THE JACKSON DAILY NEWS
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It's An' Dat

Battle of Races Waged by Fanatics

By FLORENCE FILLERS OGDEN

The voice of Harriet Beecher Stowe is abroad in the land.

John Brown rides again.

Thaddeus Stevens sits in Washington.

All the hatred, bloodshed, tears and destruction stirred up by these rabblerousers of a century ago is being repeated today by cunning planners, selfish groups, self-righteous fanatics.

It is the age-old battle of the races; the battle for self-preservation on the one hand, for integration on the other.

Certainly the scales have been torn from the eyes of those in the South who doubted the aims of the colored leaders in the North. As for me, I had not the faintest doubt of the ends they sought. Their aim is, to use a term they should embrace, to liquidate the white race—not by death but by court order.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Democrat of New York, is perhaps one of the most fanatical of the red shirt wavers.

He has gone back 100 years to advocate an underground railroad to transport Negroes to the North. This to be effected under the auspices of the NAACP.

May Leave At Will

Representative Powell will not need an underground railroad, either in fact or fancy. People who agree with his rabblerousing can move out in broad daylight. Mississippi will be glad to see them go—to New York or Chicago — and quick.

Congressman Powell would declare a national boycott on Mississippi products by both Negro and white groups.

He would have Mississippi Negroes do their purchasing from mail order houses. In other words, bite the hand that feeds them.

He urges Congress to deny Mississippi its seats in the legislative halls of the Nation, seats this State has held for 138 years! He mentions a plank to this effect in the Democratic platform for 1956.

The insolence of it is beyond comprehension. And from a Democrat. What has the Democratic Party come to, anyway? State leaders should take a look at their party; at the "faith of their fathers."

Those leaders who have already promised Mississippi's endorsement of the Democratic nominee, no matter whether they like him or not, had better take a look. For all we know, it could be Adam Powell.

They remind me of an old lady who wanted to sell her bull calf to the butcher. She went to the butcher and said, "I want $12 for him, but I will take $10, if that's all you'll pay." She got $10.

Hand Picked Corps

Congressman Powell would fire out the present FBI in the South and replace it with a hand-picked corps—probably picked by the NAACP, with a guarantee to do its bidding.

"We in the South can be thankful that the FBI is an honorable institution which cannot be corrupted or coerced so long as J. Edgar Hoover heads it.

Representative Powell would call a special session of congress to chastize Mississippi because of the Till case. He says it has caused the United States to lose prestige in Europe and Africa.

What prestige?

In Europe? Where Stallin has liquidated his thousands and his tens of thousands? Yet the prestige of Russia today is at its highest peak.

In Africa? Where they still eat one another?

In Liberia? Where the white man is disfranchised?

It is the age-old battle for the predominance of a race. Shall it be yours or Representative Powell's? He and his cohorts are the aggressors. It is they who are trying to change the established order.

Egypt fought this same battle 3000 years ago—and lost. Look at Egypt today, a stagnant, decadent dependence. Want to be like her?

The Hindus, a migatory Caucasian race, which settled in India, resisted the lethal drug for thousands of years, then surrendered to a gradual intergration, and their civilization fell into decay. It was they who gave India its great ancient civilization. This Hindoo is extinct. Only a dark shadow of himself exists today.

It can happen here.

On and on you can read on the printed pages of history of what happens when a people loses its pride in its race. It is there for all to see. It is not guess work. It is fact.

It is your race that is up for liquidation, my friend. And it is the minority race.

In this day of world thought, world agreements, world organizations, world talk-talk, so happily embraced by some, it would be the grossest ignorance to fail to realize that the white race, judged by world standards, is a small minority.

The United States is its greatest stronghold; its last bastion.

file Adam Clayton Powell

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G.I.R.

Spewing Hatred At South

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., the New York Negro congressman whose political stock in trade is hating the South with the ulterior motive of stirring up racial feeling, has embarked on another of his familiar rampages and tirades.

His latest excuse for spewing hatred is the acquittal of two white men charged in Mississippi with slaying a Negro boy from Chicago.

Because of this case, he has set up an anti-South cry for a nation-wide boycott of Mississippi products. In setting up that cry, he let his hysterics overflow to imply that the FBI has shown no more than a lick-and-a-promise attitude in the case of Emmett Till, the slain Negro boy.

Powell's current clamorous outburst brands him anew as a professional political racial agitator who does not hesitate to impugn even so respected an institution as the Federal Bureau of Investigation in his sorry chronic denunciations of the South.

Powell pretends a deep sense of horror over the Till case in Mississippi when the ugly fact is that if he were not seizing upon this case as excuse to storm at the South he would be seizing upon something else.

Characters like Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., whether Negroes or whites — and they exist among both races, unfortunately — inflict harm not upon the South which they use as a whipping boy in their dirty work against racial amity but upon the welfare of the United States.

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and the likes of him contribute nothing toward building up mutual good feeling between the white and Negro races in this country.

They make themselves enemies of friendly and peaceful relations between the races. Their agitative activities turn invariably in the direction of disservice and damage to racial relations—toward the planting and propagating of suspicion, distrust, ill will and strife.

A great national internal misfortune of the times is that the United States must suffer and endure the painful and damaging performances of a racial-agitating breed typified by the Negro congressman from New York, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

Wherever they are heard, whether from Negro or white, the voices of that breed should be shouted down by a thunderous uprising of public contempt.

There is no place in the field of racial relations in America for characters who make careers of spouting hate and fomenting unrest.

The quicker the intelligent and creditable vast majorities of the two races serve notice to this effect in emphatic, point-blank terms, the quicker can the country expect relief from the harm and damage done by the tearers-down of mutual good will between the races.

Mr. Tols
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Mr. Nicho
Mr. Belmo
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Mr. Mohr
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THE MOBILE REGISTER
October 13, 1955
Final Edition

Editor: George M. Cox

DEB: ML MOBILE
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Powell clarifies remarks on talk with Folsom

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), here to make a speech, said today some of his remarks last night in Montgomery apparently had been misunderstood.

Both Alabama's Gov. James E. Folsom and Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement issued statements today in the wake of news stories about Rep. Powell's speech.

The Negro congressman was quoted as stating that Gov. Folsom told him earlier yesterday that racial integration is not only inevitable in Alabama "but is already here."

He also was quoted as stating that Gov. Clement told him last week that Negroes will soon be admitted to state colleges in Tennessee and that Negro schools in turn will admit white students. Congr. Powell said he never talked to Gov. Clement.

CONGR. POWELL, who will speak at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church tonight, said that during a conversation with Gov. Folsom the state's chief executive told him that "integration is inevitable and with the judge's ruling (on the admission of Negro students to the University of Alabama) we've got it effective Jan. 1."

Folsom today issued this statement through the State Publicity Department:

"Integration is already in the nation but it is not in Alabama with the exception of Federal Judge Hobart Grooms ordering the University of Alabama to refrain from turning down Negro students."

Powell agreed with a statement from Gov. Clement that the two had never met, or talked to each other.

THE CONGRESSMAN said he told the Montgomery group last night that while he was in Nashville, "the governor had been kind enough to allow me the use of an official car and chauffeur."

Rep. Powell said he told the Montgomery audience that while he was addressing Tennessee school teachers there he was shown clippings about "Gov. Clement's plan . . . approved by the court . . . showing that integration would start in the state on Nov. 16. Under the plan, graduate schools would begin integration this year, senior colleges next, and so on graduated down to reach the kindergarten level in 12 years.

"That's the Clement plan, and thus integration is no longer a thing of the future in Tennessee."

THE CONGRESSMAN said that he discussed both Folsom and Clement and apparently there was a misunderstanding that he was quoting the two on some points.

Gov. Clement, in his statement which said he had never met or talked with Rep. Powell noted, "Apparently he was neither misunderstood or misquoted inasmuch as we have never had a conversation."

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THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
Birmingham, Alabama
November 4, 1955
Front Page
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(CIVIL RIGHTS)

REP. ADAM C. POWELL, JR. (D-N.Y.) SAID AN "ORGANIZED CIVIL RIGHTS BLOC" IS BEING SET UP IN THE HOUSE.

POWELL, ONE OF THREE NEGRO HOUSE MEMBERS, SAID REPS. HUGH SCOTT (R-PA.), JAMES ROOSEVELT (D-CALIF.), AND CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR. (D-MICH.) WILL SERVE WITH HIM AS CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE NEW GROUP.

ABOUT 15 OTHER MEMBERS ARE TO BE SELECTED AS "WHIPS" TO GET OUT THE VOTE OF CIVIL RIGHTS SUPPORTERS WHEN LEGISLATION OR AMENDMENTS ON THIS QUESTION COME TO THE FLOOR.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Lawmaker Warns Of Race Hatred

Russia will gain even more influence in Asia and Africa as long as racial hatred and segregation exists in the U. S., Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D. N. Y.) told an audience at the Murat Theater last night.

Speaking at a monster meeting sponsored by the Senate Avenue YMCA, Rep. Powell said Asian and African nations are judging democracy by the way it is practiced here.

"Those people," he said, "won't stand around waiting for us to start practicing democracy ourselves. They can't place too much faith in a nation that is trying to sell an ideal it doesn't practice."

"THE TREATMENT of minorities in the U. S. is a major issue in the battle for world leadership between Russia and America. Russia will win countries by default if we can't eliminate the second-class citizenship we grant to our minority groups now," he said.

"Every incident of racial injustice is well publicized throughout the world. The Emmett Till lynching hurt the U. S. cause more in the eyes of the Asians and Africans than any major political victory that could be scored by Russia."

Discussing federal aid to education, Rep. Powell said he will offer an amendment to the bill which will deny federal money to any state or school district in which racial segregation is practiced.

He also said he will introduce to Congress next year a bill which would create a Federal commission to investigate the validity of Federal elections in the south where negroes are not allowed to vote.

Rep. Powell, a minister and author, said the future of the U. S. as a world power stands on the issue of civil rights.

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Mr. Tolson	
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Re: Congressman Adam Clayton Powell
Speech - Indianapolis, Ind.

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The Indianapolis Times
Sports - Stocks Final
December 7, 1955
Indianapolis, Ind.

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(CIVIL RIGHTS)

LEADERS OF THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BLOC WHICH REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR. (D-N.Y.) IS SETTING UP IN THE HOUSE, HELD THEIR FIRST ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING TODAY.

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID THE GROUP REACHED "NO DECISIONS" ON LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY. HE ADDED THAT ONLY FOUR OF SOME 15 CONGRESSMEN OF BOTH PARTIES WHO WERE INVITED SHOWED UP.

BAD WEATHER AND CONFLICTING BUSINESS IN THEIR HOME DISTRICTS WAS BLAMED.

POWELL, WHOSE PLANE WAS GROUNDED IN NEW YORK, TELEPHONED A STATEMENT TO HIS CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE HERE ANNOUNCING THE MEETING HAD BEEN HELD. HE ADDED THAT HE HAD SENAT A MESSAGE TO THE MEETING ANNOUNCING HE EXPECTED TO HAVE 201 OF THE 435 HOUSE MEMBERS LINED UP IN SUPPORT OF THE GROUP'S LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVES BY THE TIME CONGRESS RECONVENES NEXT MONTH.

"ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS THAT WE PLAN TO ATTACK IS THE PROBLEM OF GIVING THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MORE POWER IN AREAS WHERE THERE IS A BREAKDOWN IN CIVIL LIBERTIES: TERRORISM, LYNCHING AND MURDER," POWELL'S STATEMENT SAID.

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Wash Post P 23 12/10/55

Civil Rights Bloc Set Up In House by Rep. Powell

United Press

Leaders of the new civil rights bloc which Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N. Y.) is setting up in the House, held their first organization meeting yesterday.

Powell

An informed source said the group reached "no decisions" on legislative strategy and he added that only four of some 15 Congressmen of both parties who were invited showed up.

Powell, whose plane was grounded in New York, telephoned a statement to his congressional office here announcing the meeting had been held. He added that he had sent a message to the meeting announcing he expected to have 201 of the 435 House members lined up in support of the group's legislative objectives by the time Congress reconvenes netx month.

"One of the first things that we plan to attack is the problem of giving the Department of Justice more power in areas where there is a breakdown in civil liberties, terrorism, lynching and murder," Powell's statement said.

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Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
Daily Worker
The Worker
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(CIVIL RIGHTS)

ONLY FOUR OF SOME 15 CONGRESSMEN INVITED TO ATTEND SHOWED UP AT THE FIRST MEETING OF A NEW HOUSE CIVIL RIGHTS BLOC HEADED BY REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR., (D-N.Y.).

BAD WEATHER AND CONFLICTING BUSINESS IN THEIR HOME DISTRICTS WERE BLAMED FOR THE SMALL ATTENDANCE AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID THE GROUP REACHED "NO DECISIONS" ON LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY.

POWELL MISSED THE MEETING BECAUSE HIS PLANE WAS GROUNDED IN NEW YORK. HE SAID HE SENT A MESSAGE TO THE MEETING ANNOUNCING HE EXPECTED TO HAVE 301 OF THE 435 HOUSE MEMBERS LINED UP IN SUPPORT OF THE GROUP'S LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVES BY THE TIME CONGRESS RECONVENES NEXT MONTH.

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FROM WASHINGTON Post & Times Herald
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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE: 12-10-55

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Negro Solon Is Linked To Red Fronts

By ROBERT WEBB
State Times Staff Writer

The New York Negro Congressman who last week announced the new anti-segregation policy of federal airport funds distribution was revealed Saturday to have belonged to more than a score of Communist front activities.

The Jackson Citizens Council disclosed a House Un-American Activities Committee report listing Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's one time memberships in organizations listed by the Justice Department as subversive.

Claimed to be one of only five such copies in existence, the report is that of the committee, then headed by Martin Dies of Texas, on March 29, 1944, eight months before Powell became the first Negro ever elected to Congress.

Under the policy of the civil aeronautics administration, as announced by Powell, airports in Mississippi and other Southern areas will not receive federal funds to build segregated facilities.

Powell recently was invited to speak at a Jackson meeting of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership. After Gov. J. P. Coleman urged him not to come, Powell said he had not intended appearing before the group.

Angrily blasting the Harlem representative, W. J. Simmons, state administrator of the Citizens Councils, declared that "the Powell type is what we're up against in our fight to maintain segregation."

Powell was described last Jan. 28 in a Washington dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier as "the principal congressional spokesman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

A former church pastor, Powell was listed by the Dies Committee report as a member of such well-known and sinister front organiza-

(See POWELL on Pg. 7A)

Powell

tions as International Labor Defense, regarded by the House group as the "legal arm of the Communist Party."

Powell's name also was contained among the Dies list of numerous Communists and fellow travelers" who sponsored the National Emergency Committee to Stop Lynching. Secretary of this organization, at time of the Dies report, was Ferdinand C. Smith, described as "high in the Circles of the Communist Party."

Dies committeemen also charged in the report that Powell belonged to the sponsors of the Allied Voters Against Coudert. This was group, according to the report, seeking to muffle Fred Coudert Jr., then head of a New York state legislative committee probing Communism.

The self-styled champion of Negro workers' rights, Powell was further revealed by the Dies Committee as a sponsor of a dinner celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army. His name was drawn from an article in the magazine "Soviet Russia Today," according to the report.

Additionally, the report, microfilmed by the Citizens Council, lists Powell as a prominent member of the Consumers National Federation a group organized by an ex-employe of the Communist Daily Worker and founded by "well known Communists and fellow travelers."

Here are other organizations to which the Dies report listed Powell as a member:

Stars for Democracy, American League for Peace and Democracy, China Aid Council, National People's Committee Against Hearst, American League Against War and Fascism, American Youth Congress National Advisory Committee, American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, American Youth for Democracy, Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, Simon W. Gerson Supporters, and Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Powell's memberships, said the report, also extended to the National Scottsboro Action Committee, National Wartime Conference of Professions, Sciences, Arts, and White Collar Workers, Negro Labor Victory Commitee and the American Roundtable on India.

The New Yorker, who studied in Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor, sponsored many activities the Dies men claimed to be aimed at overthrow of the United States government.

He also was a member of the Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights, said by a subsequent Committee report Sept. 2, 1947, to have been "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

Reports of the House Committee listed the American League for Peace and Democracy, to which Powell belonged, as "the largest of the Communist front movements in the United States. . .an examination of the program of the American Leagu will show that the organization was nothing more nor less than a bold advocate of treason."

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JACKSON, MISS. 2"
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A. C. Powell

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bc file -
Adam Clayton Powell

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At Tax Evasion Trial

Kickback to Powell Blamed on Ex-Secretary

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—The Government today charged that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's former secretary kicked back $5600 in salary to the Congressman from New York. He is a Democrat.

The former secretary, Hattie Freeman Dodson, went to trial with her husband, Howard, on charges of evading $5000 in Federal income taxes from 1948 through 1952 and receiving $2000 in illegal tax refunds.

Asst. United States Atty. Thomas A. Bolan opened his case before a jury of 10 men and two women in Federal court by describing Mrs. Dodson as Powell's secretary in Washington in 1945.

Afterwards, she returned to New York to resume her duties as secretary of the Harlem Church, of which the Negro Congressman is pastor. However, Bolan claimed, Mrs. Dodson continued on Powell's congressional payroll as his secretary.

In filing her 1946 return, Bolan continued, Mrs. Dodson sought aid from accountant Joseph E. Ford, Powell's one-time campaign manager.

Mrs. Dodson, the Government alleged, asked Ford to file two returns—one in her married name for her church salary and one in her maiden name for the Washington salary. Bolan told the jury:

"She . . . told Mr. Ford not to tell anyone that she was receiving a salary as Mr. Powell's congressional secretary . . . When Mr. Ford told her that that was wrong and against the law, Mrs. Dodson replied that the money she received as Congressman Powell's congressional secretary was not [illegible]

See POWELL, Page 24, Col. 5

by her but that she gave it back to the Congressman."

"She said the Congressman told her that she could keep any refund she was able to collect on her withholding tax," Bolan added. "She insisted that a separate return be filed."

After her first conference with Ford, Bolan said, Mrs. Dodson "asked him to hold the matter up for a while, and told Mr. Ford not to tell anyone that she was receiving a salary as Mr. Powell's congressional secretary.

"It was supposed to have been such a well-kept secret that even her husband said he

Mr & Mrs Howard Dodson

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Check being EXAMINED with N.Y. OFFICE - To Determine if Bureau Received such information. [redacted] bc

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POWELL—From P. 1

did not learn of the fact until questioned by Government agents a year or so ago."

Defense Attorney Frederick Block insisted to the jury there was no "wrongdoing whatsoever in this case." He asked the jury to "keep an open mind."

Mrs. Dodson, if convicted on the tax evasion charges, faces a maximum penalty of 45 years in prison and $90,000 in fines. Her husband, charged with falsification by allegedly listing tax return dependents who actually received no support from the Dodsons, faces a maximum of 10 years and a $20,000 fine if convicted.

James H. Rankins, a roomer with the Dodsons since 1948, testified that the Dodsons have no children and that a brother of Dodson, claimed as a dependent on their tax return, did not live with them.

Mrs. Julia Jones, a Sunday school teacher at Powell's church and secretary of the church's, personal loan service, testified that she had cashed Congressional salary checks received by Mrs. Dodson.

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Powell Ex-Aide Due to Testify On 'Kickback'

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP).—The Government claims that Representative Adam Clayton Powell's congressional secretary—on trial on tax evasion charges—kicked back $5,600 in salary to him. Mr. Powell, a Democrat, could not be reached for comment.

Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Bolan said a Government witness will testify to the alleged kickback today.

Mr. Bolan made the statement yesterday at the opening of the trial of Mrs. Hattie Freedom Dodson, 46, and her husband, Howard, 47, on income tax violation charges.

Wrongdoing Denied

Mrs. Dodson is Mr. Powell's congressional secretary and is also business secretary of New York's Abyssinian Baptist Church, where Mr. Powell, a Negro, is pastor. Mr. Dodson is church choirmaster.

The Dodson's defense attorney told the jury there was no "wrongdoing whatsoever in this case."

Mrs. Dodson is charged in nine counts with tax evasion and the fraudulent use of dependents on her returns. She is accused of evading $5,000 in Federal income taxes from 1948 through 1952 and receiving $2,000 in illegal tax refunds.

Mr. Dodson is charged with listing false dependents for 1951 and 1952.

To Washington in 1945

Mr. Bolan said Mrs. Dodson went to Washington in 1945 to serve as Mr. Powell's secretary. He said she returned to New York later in the same year, but continued to receive her secretary's salary.

In filing her 1946 return, Mr. Bolan continued, Mrs. Dodson sought aid from Accountant Joseph E. Ford, Mr. Powell's former campaign manager.

The Government alleged Mrs. Dodson asked Mr. Ford to file two returns—one in her married name for her church salary and one in her maiden name for the Washington salary.

Mr. Ford will take the stand today as the Government's main witness, Mr. Bolan said.

If convicted, Mrs. Dodson would face a possible maximum penalty of 45 years in prison and $90,000 in fines. Her husband would face a possible maximum of 10 years and a $20,000 fine if convicted.

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Witness Swears Powell Aid Told Him of Kickback

Tax Adviser Quotes Her: Her 1946 Salary 'Belonged to Congressman'

By John G. Rogers

An accountant testified yesterday in United States District Court that a Congressional secretary of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D., N. Y., told him that her $3,875 salary for 1946, "belonged to the Congressman." Assitant United States Attorney Thomas A. Bolan, directing a government tax evasion case against the secretary, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, and her husband, Howard T. Dodson, said that the financial arrangement cited by the defendant was a salary kickback to Rep. Powell.

No Powell Comment

Efforts to reach Mr. Powell for comment were unsuccessful again yesterday. Mrs. Dodson is the third of his former secretaries to be indicted on tax-cheating charges. Two male secretaries have pleaded innocent and are awaiting trial.

Joseph E. Ford, a former campaign manager for Rep. Powell, and the accountant who made out Federal income tax forms for Mr. and Mrs. Dodson, testified that in 1947 Mrs. Dodson asked him to prepare a joint return on income received by her and her husband from the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., of which Rep. Powell is pastor.

Mrs. Dodson is the $3,100-a-year business secretary of the church, and her husband is choirmaster at $3,000 a year.

Mr. Ford testified that after he prepared the joint return, Mrs. Dodson showed him a withholding statement in her maiden name, Hattie E. Freeman, listing her 1946 salary as Rep. Powell's secretary.

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Urged Amended Return

He continued:

"I told her I would have to file an amended return, and she said, 'Hold it up for a while. I want to talk to somebody. Don't let the statement lay around. I don't want anyone to see it.'"

Explaining that Mrs. Dodson wanted the secretarial salary reported in a seperate tax return under her maiden name, Mr. Ford said she said she had spoken to some one, and that's the way she wanted it filed. She said she spoke to Congressman Powell, and she told me he wanted her to file it in her maiden name. I told her it was wrong, and she said the money did not belong to her, and she didn't want to mix it with her income."

The witness continued: "She said the money belonged to the Congressman."

Mr. Ford, who operated a tax consultant service in the church from 1941 to 1951, after which he broke politically with Rep. Powell, testified that from 1948 to 1950 he filed separate returns for Mrs. Dodson each year, one under her maiden name and one as a joint return with her husband.

Data on Return

The government charges that Mrs. Dodson evaded $6,000 in taxes and received $2,400 illegally in refunds from 1948 to 1952. Her husband is charged with listing false dependents for 1951 and 1952. Maximum penalty in her case is forty-five years. He faces a maximum of ten years if convicted.

On cross-examination by defense attorney Frederick Block, Mr. Ford admitted yesterday that he put false information in Dodson tax returns. He also conceded that in one of the "Hattie Freeman" returns, the signature appeared to be in his own handwriting.

When Judge Irving R. Kaufman asked why Mrs. Dodson didn't sign her own name, Mr. Ford replied, "Your honor, I can't tell you."

Mr. Bolan read into the record yesterday grand jury minutes of testimony given by Mrs. Dodson in May, 1954. According to them, she told Mr. Ford to list non-existent sons, daughters and other relatives as dependents in Dodson tax returns.

Earlier, Mr. Ford had testified that he was a good friend of the Dodsons and that he had frequently visited their home.

Mr. Block asked: "Did you ever see children?"

"Not that I recall."

"You were close friends and still you say you saw no children about?"

"I didn't notice any," Mr. Ford said.

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Accountant Testifies Secretary Said Pay Belonged to Rep. Powell

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—An accountant testified today that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's secretary told him her $3875 salary for 1946 "belonged to the Congressman." The Government has called this a kickback.

Powell

Hattie Freeman Dodson and her husband, Howard, are on trial in Federal court on charges of falsifying income tax returns between 1948 and 1951.

Mrs. Dodson was Washington secretary to the Democrat in 1946. Two male former secretaries of Powell's, also indicted on tax-cheating charges, are awaiting trial.

The United States attorney's office refused to comment on the possibility of action being taken against Powell in view of the testimony that Mrs. Dodson paid him kickbacks.

Several Congressmen have served jail terms in the past for taking kickbacks from salaries of their employes.

Powell said he had "no comment at present."

After a year in Washington, Mrs. Dodson became the $3100-a-year business secretary of Powell's Harlem church. Her husband is a $3000-a-year choirmaster under Powell's pastoral direction.

Accountant Joseph E. Ford testified he helped Mrs. Dodson prepare her 1948 tax return. He is Powell's former campaign manager. Ford said Mrs. Dodson wanted to list her income as congressional secretary under her maiden name and separate from her joint return with her husband.

"I told her," Ford testified, "I would have to prepare an amended return and she said, 'Hold it up for a while, I want to talk to somebody. Don't let the statement lay around, I don't want anyone to see it.'

"Later she said she had spoken to someone and that's the way she wanted it filed. She said she spoke to Congressman Powell and she told me he wanted her to file it in her maiden name.

"I told her it was wrong and she said the money did not belong to her and she didn't want to mix it with her income. She said she would only get the refund. She said the money belonged to the Congressman."

Ford said he filed two returns for Mrs. Dodson from 1948 to 1950.

Ford denied he was on the Government's payroll as a professional informer on tax cases he handled as a consultant.

On cross-examination, Defense Attorney Frederick Block attempted to draw from Ford an admission that he was motivated in his testimony by a political feud with Powell dating back to 1951.

At one point, Judge Irving R. Kaufman admonished Block that he was "going far afield," and added that Powell was not on trial.

Asked if he testified because of "enmity" against Powell, Ford replied, "I have nothing at all against Congressman Powell. I voted for him at the last election."

Block asked Ford if he told an Assistant United States Attorney, Samuel R. Pierce Jr., "about the kickbacks that went on between Mrs. Dodson and Mr. Powell."

"No," said Ford.

Block repeated the question.

"I told him (Pierce) the truth," Ford said.

Asked to give a direct answer as to whether he told Pierce of the alleged kickbacks, Ford said, "I did."

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Miss Gandy

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(BODSON)

NEW YORK--MRS. HATTIE FREEMAN BODSON, SECRETARY TO REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL (D-N.Y.), ADMITTED TO A GRAND JURY THAT SHE LIED IN SWORN TESTIMONY, IT WAS REVEALED IN HER INCOME TAX EVASION TRIAL.

MRS. BODSON, ON TRIAL WITH HER HUSBAND FOR EVADING MORE THAN $3,000 IN TAXES AND RECEIVING ILLEGAL REFUNDS, ALSO TOLD THE GRAND JURY SHE CLAIMED NON-EXISTENT RELATIVES ON HER TAX RETURNS.

U.S. ATTORNEY THOMAS BOLAN READ THE COURT THE MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER, 1954, GRAND JURY HEARING AT WHICH MRS. BODSON SAID SHE COULD NOT REMEMBER THE NAMES OF HER CHILDREN.

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Powell's Aide Denied Charge Before Jurors

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP).—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson's statement before a grand jury contradicts trial testimony that she turned over her congressional secretary's salary to her employer, Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York.

Mrs. Dodson and her husband, Howard Dodson, are on trial in Federal Court on charges that they falsified income tax returns between 1948 and 1951. Mrs. Dodson also is charged with income tax evasion and receiving illegal refunds.

Mr. Powell and the Dodsons are Negroes.

The trial resumes today before Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury of 10 men and 2 women.

Joseph E. Ford, an accountant and former campaign manager for Mr. Powell, testified on Tuesday that Mrs. Dodson told him to file a separate return in her maiden name because the congressional salary "belonged to the Congressman."

Yesterday, Defense Attorney Frederick Block read from 1954 grand jury minutes in which Mrs. Dodson told the panel which subsequently returned the indictments: "I never gave any money to Mr. Powell."

The grand jury minutes further showed Mrs. Dodson was asked:

"Did you always get every cent of the money from the checks that were sent you by the United States for your work as a congressional secretary?"

"Yes," was Mrs. Dodson's reply.

"No one else ever got any of that money?"

"No, sir."

Served as Secretary

Mrs. Dodson also told the grand jury, according to the transcript, that she "guessed" she had about $9,000 in a safe deposit box saved from the congressional salary and that she had not told her husband about it.

Mrs. Dodson started as Mr. Powell's secretary in Washington in 1945 at a salary of $5,200 a year. In 1946 she was married to Mr. Dodson and returned to New York.

Mrs. Dodson also took a position here as $3,100-a-year secretary of the Harlem Baptist Church where Mr. Powell is pastor. Her husband is a $3,000-a-year musical director at the same church.

In 1946 the Dodsons filed a joint return.

The Government charges, however, that Mrs. Dodson continued to receive her congressional salary and filed returns for it under her maiden name.

Tax Evasion Charged

Grand jury minutes read yesterday disclosed that Mr. Dodson testified he did not know his wife had received money from the Government or had worked as Mr. Powell's congressional secretary after 1945.

Mrs. Dodson was quoted as saying she kept from her husband the fact that she had saved some $9,000 because she hoped to surprise him some day when they could buy "a little house."

The Government charges Mrs. Dodson evaded $5,000 in taxes and received $2,000 in illegal refunds between 1948 and 1951. Both Dodsons are accused of listing non-existent dependents on their joint tax returns.

Mr. Ford said on the witness stand he had a falling out with Mr. Powell in 1951, but denied his testimony was motivated by animosity toward Mr. Powell.

Mr. Powell has not commented on Mr. Ford's testimony.

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Powell Ex-Aide Denied Acquittal in U.S. Tax Trial

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman today denied a motion to acquit Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, who is charged with various income tax violations.

Mrs. Dodson, a former congressional secretary to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), and her husband, Howard, are charged with falsifying income tax returns between 1948 and 1951. She also is charged with income tax evasion and receiving illegal refunds.

Judge Kaufman reserved decision on another defense motion to acquit Dodson.

The motion involving Mrs. Dodson was denied after a reading of grand jury minutes in which she admitted she had lied to the grand jury about dependents listed on her income tax return.

Yesterday the defense read some of her grand jury testimony which contradicted trial testimony that she had turned over her congressional secretary's salary to Powell.

Joseph E. Ford, an accountant and former campaign manager for Powell, testified Tuesday that Mrs. Dodson told him to file a separate return in her maiden name because the congressional salary "belonged to the Congressman."

Ford said on the witness stand he had a falling out with Powell in 1951, but denied his testimony was motivated by ill-will mostly toward the Congressman.

Powell has not commented on Ford's testimony.

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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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(POWELL)

NEW YORK--REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL (D-N.Y.) SAID HE RECEIVED "NOT ONE PENNY" IN KICKBACKS FROM HIS CONGRESSIONAL SECRETARY.

POWELL, WHO APPEARED AS A SURPRISE DEFENSE WITNESS AT THE INCOME TAX EVASION TRAIL OF MRS. HATTIE FREEMAN DODSON, ALSO DENIED THAT MRS. DODSON HAD TALKED TO HIM ABOUT HER TAX RETURNS.

THE CONGRESSMAN ALSO IS PASTOR OF THE ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH OF WHICH MRS. DODSON IS SECRETARY.

MRS. DODSON IS CHARGED WITH EVADING INCOME TAXES ON HER SALARY AND WITH FILING A JOINT RETURN WITH HER HUSBAND AND A SEPARATE RETURN UNDER HER MAIDEN NAME OF HATTIE FREEMAN.

FEDERAL JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN EARLIER HAD DISMISSED CHARGES AGAINST HER HUSBAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE. HOWEVER, HE HAD REFUSED TO DISMISS THE CHARGES AGAINST MRS. DODSON.

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Airports Feel Influence of Rep. Powell

Strange indeed is the system which permits accused fellow travelers to serve in the American Congress.

Especially when their Communist-front activities are as well documented as those of New York Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., the Negro champion of "civil rights."

Only a few days ago this Democratic lawmaker announced that "new" policy of the civil aeronautics administration forbids use of federal funds to build segregated airport facilities.

So the sting of leftism, liberalism and, we hesitate to say what else, is felt by airports at Jackson and throughout the South.

And, while he's about it, Congressman Powell has tainted the federal school aid bill with an anti-segregation amendment. This was done in the face of wide congressional and Presidential opposition to injecting the race issue into school legislation.

One of the South's staunchest foes, the onetime pastor is considered the principal congressional spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. As the voice of that powerful organization, Rep. Powell has wide influence.

It was only natural, therefore, that he announced the new policy of the CAA, although some may have viewed the move as a little unusual.

But Rep. Powell claims merely to be acting in the interests of Americanism, that his goal is greater freedom for all men and women.

It sounds good, doesn't it?

The record, however, casts a deep shadow across this Harlemite's alleged patriotism.

No less a group than the House Committee on Un-American activities, in an explosive 1944 report, poses serious doubts as to Powell's patriotic fibre.

All but five copies of the report, we understand, were destroyed mysteriously. One fell into the hands of the Jackson Citizens Council which disclosed its contents to the Sunday *State Times*.

Among the score or so subversive organizations to which the Dies Committee said Powell belonged was the notorious American League Against War and Fascism. This agency had been earlier described by the House group as "the largest Communist front movement in the United States."

Further, the congressional committee, which reported eight months before Powell became the first Negro congressman from the East, had disclosed that "an examination of the program of the American League will show that the organization was nothing more nor less than a bold advocate of treason."

Another of the affiliations charged to Powell, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, was branded by the Dies committee "'the Communist Party's principal front for all things Russian."

This New Yorker, extolling liberty and justice for all, also belonged to the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder. Now any newspaper reader of recent years knows the esteem in which Mr. Browder was held by the Communist Party.

Rep. Powell is a smart man. He's well educated in the law, divinity and government. His studies won him degrees at Colgate University, Columbia University, and Virginia Union University. To this was added study in Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor.

Then it can hardly be said that Rep. Powell, at the time of the Dies report, a clergyman, fell prey to stoogery. Many Americans have, but Powell's prominence on the Dies list indicates he knew what he was doing.

We wonder, though, if the 336,4[illegible] residents of New York's Sixteenth District know.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
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PAUL TIBLIER, EDITOR
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Powell Denies He Received Any Kickbacks

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP).—Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, has denied under oath that he ever took salary kickbacks from his congressional secretary.

Mr. Powell made a surprise appearance in Federal Court yesterday as a defense witness in the income tax evasion trial of his secretary, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson.

"Did Hattie Freeman Dodson ever kick back any of her congressional salary to you?" Defense Attorney Frederick H. Block asked Mr. Powell.

"Unqualifiedly no," Mr. Powell replied in clipped tones. "Never. Not a penny."

Evasion Charged

Mr. Powell and Mrs. Dodson are Negroes.

Mrs. Dodson is accused of evading $5,000 in taxes and accepting $2,000 in illegal tax refunds from 1948 to 1952. She also is charged with listing nonexistent dependents on her return.

Last week a Government witness testified Mrs. Dodson once told him her congressional salary "belonged to the Congressman."

The witness, Joseph E. Ford, was Mr. Powell's political manager from 1941 to 1951.

In testimony yesterday, Mr. Powell said, Mr. Ford had the reputation of being a man "who cannot be trusted, a man who indulged in sharp practices."

Husband Dismissed

Earlier, Judge Irving R. Kaufman dismissed the secretary's husband, Howard T. Dodson, also a Negro, as co-defendant in the case and dropped a charge against him of falsely listing dependents on his tax return.

Mrs. Dodson would face a possible maximum 45 years in prison if convicted.

After Mr. Powell left the witness stand, the defense called Samuel R. Pierce, an assistant to the Undersecretary of Labor and a former assistant United States attorney.

He launched the investigation into Mrs. Dodson's tax affairs two years ago. He denied that his inquiry was a fishing expedition to try to get something on Mr. Powell.

Mr. Pierce, also a Negro, was asked if he didn't hope to win Mr. Powell's congressional seat away from him.

"Ridiculous," Mr. Pierce replied.

He further denied that he threatened Mrs. Dodson with prison in order to "get something on Adam Clayton Powell."

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Powell Denies Kickbacks by Aid

Appearing as a surprise witness to lambaste the accuser and emphatically support the defendant, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell flatly denied yesterday in Federal Court that he ever had received kickbacks from Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, his Congressional secretary.

Mrs. Dodson, charged with filing false income tax returns, continued on trial alone after Judge Irving R. Kaufman dismissed a two-count indictment against her husband, Howard, choirmaster at Abyssinian Baptist Church, where Powell is minister.

"Unqualifiedly no," Powell retorted to question about the asserted kickbacks. "Never. Not a penny."

Accountant's Charge

The charge had been made by a previous witness, Joseph E. Ford, a tax accountant, who said

(United Press Foto)

Mrs. Hattie Dodson and her husband, Howard, after the indictment against him was dropped yesterday.

Mrs. Dodson had told him of an agreement with Powell whereby she was not to receive her Congressional salary. "Never—never, not a word," Powell answered when asked if there had been such an understanding.

Ford, who was a Democratic leader in Harlem's 12th AD and for 10 years Powell's campaign manager till 1951, was not a man "to be trusted," the clergyman testified. He ran a "tax mill," Powell said, and he personally knew of no other person accorded "a lower character estimate by people than Ford."

Practical Politician

"I didn't know anything about practical politics," Powell said, explaining his own association with Ford, "and he was a practical politician and I needed someone like him."

Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan asked whether Powell would revise his opinion of Mrs. Dodson if told she had admitted deliberately lying before the grand jury.

No, countered Powell, because he wouldn't change his opinion if a person did one wrong thing. Bolan asked how many wrong things would have to be done before the Congressman would revise a character estimate.

"The Bible tells me 70 times seven," Powell said. Bolan said the quotation refers to forgiveness, not to capabilities of committing sin, but Powell stuck to his previous opinion of Mrs. Dodson.

Pierce Testifies

Another witness, Samuel E. Pierce Jr., now assistant to the Undersecretary of Labor, who initiated the case two years ago as an assistant U. S. attorney, denied the investigation was "carried as a case against Powell."

The trial will resume at 10:30 A. M. today.

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Powell Aide Is Sentenced

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, secretary to Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, today was sentenced to seven months in prison and fined $2,000 for income tax evasion.

Sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Irving S. Kaufman, who said that for the purposes of the sentencing he had rejected charges made in the trial that Mrs. Dodson had kicked back her salary to Mr. Powell.

Mrs. Dodson had been found guilty by a jury. Both she and Mr. Powell are Negroes.

Judge Kaufman granted a defense motion for Mrs. Dodson's freedom in bail pending an appeal. Bail was set at $2,500.

The kickback allegation had come from a prosecution witness.

Judge Kaufman said:

"If you believe her (Mrs. Dodson's) assertion that she received and retained her congressional salary, the seriousness and brazenness of the tax evasion becomes more marked."

The judge added he would have been more severe were it not for the defendant's "impeccable record." Mrs. Dodson also is business secretary of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Mr. Powell is pastor.

Mrs. Dodson was convicted of evading $5,000 in income taxes and retaining $2,000 she received in illegal refunds from 1948 to 1952.

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Powell Aide Enters Prison

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NEW YORK, July 17 (AP).—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, secretary to Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, surrendered yesterday to begin a seven-month prison sentence for income tax evasion.

Mrs. Dodson, 47, was convicted in May of evading $5,000 in taxes and getting $2,000 in illegal tax refunds from 1948 through 1952.

In a statement issued yesterday to reporters, she said:

"I am innocent of any charges of evading income taxes and I am hopeful that some day I will be vindicated.

"A completely erroneous impression has been created that my trial involved charges that I kicked back my congressional salary to Congressman Powell. . . . The statement about the kickbacks was the wholly uncorroborated hearsay testimony of one witness, and I deny that any such thing took place.

"I regret very much that there should have been any such unfounded reflection upon Congressman Powell."

Mr. Powell categorically denied the kickback allegation during Mrs. Dodson's trial.

Mrs. Dodson will serve her term in Women's Prison at Alderson, W. Va. She also paid a $1,000 fine that accompanied the sentence.

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THE NATIONAL SCENE

Communist Doldrums

At the President's request, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., last week said the threat of domestic Communists to the United States can be handled "within the framework of our Constitution and judicial processes."

Mr. Brownell pointed to a 23,000-word manifesto drafted a month ago by American Communists, which, in effect, admitted that high wages and tough law enforcement are hitting the party where it hurts most.

The manifesto will be submitted to the party's national convention —the first in six years—on February 11. It was a bald admission that the party is bankrupt spiritually as well as financially.

The fact that the document was agreed to over the dissent of the venerable party boss, William Z. Foster, is evidence of serious doctrinal differences within the party, differences that can only further weaken it. In the face of shrinking membership, vigorous anti-Communist prosecution, near financial ruin and the loss of its last vestige of power in the American labor movement, the party admitted in the document that it had lived a life of error. It said it had been wrong in predicting inevitable war, forecasting immediate depression, placing Marxist dogma before reality and accepting the infallibility of the Kremlin.

But the document's real purpose was not mere hand-wringing. It will serve as a blueprint for a resurgent party designed for wider consumer appeal. The Reds hope to accomplish this through a "united front" in which they will identify themselves and their aspirations with respectable existing political parties. This is the line that was laid down in February at Moscow by Mr. Khrushchev when he appeared before the Central Committee of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party.

Meanwhile, another one-time friend of the party in this country was saying his farewells. He was Vincent Hallinan, presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in 1952. But Mr. Hallinan wasn't going very far. He announced that he will vote this year for Farrell Dobbs, candidate of the "Trotskyite" Socialist Workers Party.

Powell's Choice

Democrat Adam Clayton Powell, fiery preacher-Congressman from New York's Harlem, left the Stevenson-Kefauver camp last week and announced — at the White House—that he will support Mr. Eisenhower's candidacy.

Mr. Powell said he was motivated by Mr. Eisenhower's prestige in other countries and his stand on civil rights. But Democratic leaders in Harlem said the Negro Congressman had been put under "pressure" from the White House. They said that the "pressure" came at a time when the Federal Court trial of one of his Capitol Hill assistants on income tax evasion charges was pending.

Manhattan Democrats generally minimized the effect of his switch, but it was reported that some party leaders fear his move might injure the Democratic ticket in the city and elsewhere.

As recently as last March Mr. Powell had attacked President Eisenhower's civil rights position, accusing the President of "dodging the civil rights issue (and) passing the buck."

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Soft Whispers in The White House

By ABNER W. BERRY

Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-NY) went to Washington last week and was carried away by a Presidential whisper. For his own reasons President Eisenhower has refused, before and since he met last Thursday with Rep. Powell, to endorse the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings or support laws for their enforcement.

But. Rep. Powell says President Eisenhower told him that his administration would support legislation protecting the right to vote, to withhold federal funds from school

See Editorial, Page 5

districts that defied court orders, and would use federal marshalls to prosecute persons committing contempt against federal courts in desegregation cases. For these reported promises, Rep. Powell declared his support for the candidacies of President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon.

Harlem wags have expressed the wish that the President would state in public what he whispered in private to their Congressman.

"He's my President, too," one of them reminded, "and it seems strange to me that he has to use a Democratic Congressman to tell us where he stands on civil rights."

This attitude can be understood when it is remembered that Friday morning newspapers carried both the news of the Powell switch and the transcript of an Eisenhower press conference. In the press conference the President answered Charles W. Roberts, of Newsweek Magazine, who asked whether the desegregation ruling had his endorsement, as follows:

". . . I don't ask myself whether every single phase of the Constitution, with all its amendments, are exactly what I agree with or not. I am sworn to uphold it, and that is what I intend to do."

The next day (Friday) the President was asked the same question by Mrs. Dorothy Beckley, in a television interview granted a panel of his supporters. The President answered that he was for "equality of opportunity," that achieving this was a "problem that really comes down finally into the hearts as much as it does the heads." The President "deplored" violence, claimed credit for eliminating segregation in Washington and expressed the belief that "we must get tolerance, but we must make progress."

This is the Republican Presidential candidate as revealed by the public record. But Rep. Powell says he is a promising fighter for civil rights, and since we all were not privy to the whisper we shall have to take the Congressman's word for it.

A group of Negro Democratic Party leaders, including Borough President Hulan E. Jack, City Councilman Earl Brown, State Sen. James L. Watson and Assemblyman James C. Thomas, Bessie Buchanan and Kenneth Phipps, issued the following statement on the Powell switch:

"Adam Clayton Powell used to be a forceful spokesman for his people and for civil rights. As recently as March 2 he had the courage to accuse Eisenhower of 'dodging the civil rights issue, passing the buck and trying to wash his hands, like Pilate, of the blood of innocent men and women in the Southland.'

"He saw the problem clearly enough on June 23 last, when he refused to capitulate to President Eisenhower's request that he support the Republican school bill.

"The people of Harlem regret that the White House was able to apply sufficient pressure upon Adam Clayton Powell—at the time of the trial of another of his personal staff now pending in Federal Court—to persuade him completely to change his convictions."

Rep. Powell said that charges of White House "pressure" are lies.

"I'm a Democrat," Rep. Powell told reporters. "I believe in the Democratic Party, but I don't believe in Adlai Stevenson." He would still campaign for Democratic congressional candidates, he said, but he still had "an open mind on Bob Wagner and Jake Javits," Democratic and Republican candidates for U. S. Senate from New York.

Even here, Powell, placed his position on the personal rather than the political. Javits and Wagner were his personal friends, he said, and they were "almost equal." He did not discuss specific issues relating to civil rights, although he insisted that the civil rights issue determined his election course.

It would have been more convincing had he questioned Javits and Wagner on what each would do about James O. Eastland and his succession to the Senate Judiciary Committee chairmanship. Or if he prodded them on pledges to change the Senate rules to block filibusters. Or if he had said something about ending the seniority rules whereby southern Democrats dominate committee posts. For this is the crux of the civil rights issue, whether the candidate is Democratic or Republican.

Critics of Powell have included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, William Townsend, a CIO-AFL vice-president, and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY). None of the critics, however, have mentioned the only basis upon which Rep. Powell could have made his dramatic announcement—the weak Democratic civil rights plank and the lack of a Democratic Party position against Eastland.

Rep. Celler's intemperate criticism, contained a proposal to remove Rep. Powell from his committee posts, drew this response from Powell:

"I want to know why Celler has not said the same thing about John Bell Williams, of Mississippi, and Eastland, both of whom have served in the same Congress with him."

It was only here—and again in his own personal defense—that Powell touched on a specific issue. That issue would be there no matter what Powell did. And the effectiveness of his switch will be strengthened or weakened by the way that issue is handled, especially by candidates for Congress.

Powell is within his rights to choose whomever he wishes for the Presidency. And he should be able to do this without being subject to abuse. But we have a right to doubt his sagacity in choosing a candidate on so personal a basis as that indicated in his announcement.

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Adam Clayton Powell

Ike Pledged Rights Action, Says Powell

By MILTON CHERNIN and WILFRED ALEXANDER

Democratic Rep. Powell, who startled his party by switching to support of President Eisenhower, asserted Monday that Ike made three specific commitments on civil rights, including a promise to support a Powell bill on segregation that he vetoed in amendment form.

AFTER TESTIFYING as a government witness against one of his aides, Acy Lennon, on trial in Federal Court for alleged income tax evasion, the Harlem Congressman denied Democratic charges he was "pressured" by the White House in connection with Federal charges against members of his staff.

Reiterating that he was given an audience by Eisenhower after seven futile attempts to discuss matters with Adlai Stevenson, Powell said the President agreed to these three civil rights actions:

1—Enactment of a right-to-vote bill giving the Justice Department new powers to enter any state on its own initiative to see that everyone is permitted to vote in a national election, and providing for rejected persons to bring civil suit against anyone depriving them of such rights.

2—A firm policy whereby school authorities refusing to obey a Federal Court order on integration of students, and state officials failing to enforce such an order, be arrested for contempt; and further, that as many Federal marshals and deputies be made available as are needed to enforce the policy.

3—Support of a new bill on Federal aid to education, to be drawn up by Powell along lines of his old amendment, but with the suggested provisions that each state get money according to its needs rather than on a per capita basis, and funds be cut off promptly from school districts refusing to obey a court order.

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IT WAS THESE commitments, plus the revelation that President Eisenhower has given 316 Negroes top jobs in the $6,000 to $20,000 bracket, as compared to 25 such appointments "under the Democrats," that chiefly influenced his decision, Powell stated.

Answering questions from a battery of newsmen, the Congressman, who is seeking reelection this year, said he does not expect to be "read out" of the Democratic Party because "only the voters, not the political leaders, can do that."

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AS TO THE CONTEST between Mayor Wagner and Attorney General Javits for the U. S. Senate, Powell said he hasn't made up his mind whether to stick with Democrat Wagner, and is awaiting an answer to a letter he sent the Mayor.

In his testimony at Lennon's trial, Powell was questioned at length about $3,000 the Government contends was paid Lennon and another Powell aide for selling apartments in the cooperative Dorie Miller housing project in Queens.

He said the builder of the project paid the sum as a contribution to the Tenants Protective Assn., a group that finds better housing for slum dwellers, and he later ordered the same amount given to Paul Klein, who had done "a monumental job" for FEPC and who was in debt.

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Rep. Adam Clayton Powell holds press conference after appearing as government witness in Federal Court against one of his aides.
(Mirror Photo by Art Barno)

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THOMAS L. STOKES

Powell Switches to Eisenhower

Democrat, Citing Snub by Stevenson, Points Up Civil Rights Issue in Drive

In the final weeks of every presidential campaign we usually see a few switches of influential figures from one party to another.

Often such a transfer of loyalty dramatizes a particular issue. In the current case it is civil rights. This is the switch of Representative Adam Clayton Powell, New York Negro Democratic leader, to President Eisenhower from Adlai Stevenson whom he supported four years ago. It was on the White House steps, after a visit with the President, that he made his announcement. He not only finds Adlai Stevenson wanting, but said he was snubbed by the Democratic candidate, first in his efforts to confer with him, second when he was not invited to the recent Stevenson street rally in Harlem.

Republicans are elated, and making the most of this new recruit. They are hopeful of results from the campaign the New York Congressman promised among Negroes in a dozen big cities to try to swing as many as possible to President Eisenhower. All polls taken thus far in Harlem, Chicago and other big centers of Negro population indicate fewer defections among Negroes from the Democratic Party than Republican managers had expected.

Among the rank and file of Negroes the tendency is noted to remain with the Democratic Party into which so many Negroes moved during the depression years when they were beneficiaries of New Deal economic and relief measures.

It is Representative Powell's aim to stress the civil rights issue on which he argues the President and the Republican Party hold out more hope than does the Democratic Party, and thus to bring actively to the support of President Eisenhower Negroes who up to now have been apathetic or little concerned over civil rights and integration.

Hitherto the President and Representative Powell did not see eye to eye on an issue that the New York House member stirred up last session. This was his proposed amendment to the school construction bill to deny Federal aid to school districts which did not integrate their schools. The President repeatedly deplored this as "extraneous" and having no place in a school construction bill. It stirred up Southern Democrats, as we recall, and helped to create the confusion in the House in which the school bill finally went down to defeat.

Representative Powell's public transfer of allegiance on the White House steps after his conference with the President served to push the President into the civil rights limelight more than at any time in the campaign. He has steered clear of the school integration controversy and has refused to indorse the Supreme Court's decision, as both Adlai Stevenson and Senator Estes Kefauver have done, the former most recently in the heart of the South at Little Rock, Ark.

Singularly enough, the President declined once again to indorse the decision at his news conference which preceded the Powell visit. One questioner pointed out that the President had said on September 5 that it was not necessary whether he indorsed the decision so long as it was enforced, and that since then Democrats and others have insisted it was important whether he indorsed the decision. The President was asked if he could amplify his position, and this is what he said:

"Look, I put it this way: We started out with Article I of the Constitution, and we go on right down to the end, including its amendments, and the Constitution as it is interpreted by the Supreme Court, I am sworn to uphold it. I know, I don't ask myself whether every single phase of the Constitution, with all its amendments, are exactly what I agree with or not. I am sworn to uphold it, and that is what I intend to do."

In its platform, the Republican Party did not indorse the decision which was interpreted at the time as a gesture to the South where President Eisenhower got such a handsome vote in 1952 and carried four States. The platform rests with "accepting" the decision.

Incidentally, it was pointed out to the President toward the end of his news conference that there is some talk that the Republicans are writing off the South this year. The President made it plain that he still has an interest in that section and has not written plans to campaign there, he it off. While he has no present said he had spent many years of his life in the South and hopes he'll get an opportunity to go back.

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Powell Admits He Did Not Quote Ike Directly

Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-NY) acknowledged yesterday that he was not quoting President Eisenhower when he reported a promise to use U. S. marshals to enforce desegregation rulings by courts. The Harlem congressman told a news conference he was referring to a statement made by the President in his Sept. 11 press conference.

According to the record of the press conference mentioned by Powell, the President said:

". . .That court must decide . . . whether . . . someone is in contempt of that court. . I think it is customary for the court to call in the Justice Department to assist in bringing the evidence and threshing the case out And then . . . if anyone is in contempt, I assume that it is the job of the U.S. Marshal to serve the warrants and take the . . . offenders to jail . . . or whatever happens."

Quote attributed to the President by Powell, in a TV broadcast in the course of explaining why he supported the Eisenhower-Nixon candidates, was as follows:

"Mr. Powell, I advocate that the Federal Court shall get federal marshals, swear in deputies if they need them, go out and arrest anyone who refused to obey their order, bring them before the court, try them for contempt and, if they're guilty, put them in prison."

POWELL

Powell said his quote was his own understanding of what the President had said in the September news conference.

Powell predicted that "not less than 25 percent and maybe 30 to 35 percent" of Negro Democrats will vote for Eisenhower.

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Tax Conviction of Aide Is a Raw Deal, Says Powell

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP).—Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, says a secretary of his, convicted of income tax evasion, "got the rawest deal anyone ever got."

The secretary, Acy Lennon, 53, was convicted yesterday on four of six counts of evading $4,210 in income taxes from 1949 through 1954.

In a radio interview over Station WOR last night, Mr. Powell said that "when the jury wanted to recommend clemency, the judge refused to accept it with the cavalier remark: 'Oh, I'm not going to give him more than 20 years.'"

Federal Judge Archie O. Dawson presided at the trial.

The maximum sentence Lennon can receive is 20 years in prison and $40,000 in fines. He is scheduled for sentencing Monday.

Lennon was among three aides of the Negro Congressman from Harlem who were indicted on income tax charges. He was the second to be convicted. The third has not been brought to trial.

Lennon, a 340-pound Negro, was accused of claiming two fictitious sons as dependents on his income tax returns.

Mr. Powell last night repeated his statement that "no pressure whatever" had been brought on him to announce his support of President Eisenhower for re-election.

Mr. Powell, a Democrat, supported Adlai E. Stevenson in 1952, but last week he announced he was switching to President Eisenhower.

Six New York Negro Democratic leaders claimed Mr. Powell switched allegiance because of White House pressure in connection with the tax difficulties of his three staff members.

Mr. Powell called this allegation "a complete lie." He said the switch was based on Mr. Eisenhower's views on school segregation.

Mr. Eisenhower's press secretary, James C. Hagerty, also called the pressure charges "completely false."

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2d Powell Aid Guilty As U. S. Tax Dodger

By LOREN CRAFT.

Acy Lennon, jumbo-sized secretary to Democratic Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, was convicted yesterday of dodging $1,792.49 in income taxes for four years starting in 1949.

The verdict marked the second time this year that a Powell secretary had been convicted of income tax evasion. The government announced yesterday that a third secretary would be tried on similar charges after the election, and that the taxes of Powell himself were under federal scrutiny.

Deliberated 25 Hours

The seven-man, five-woman jury returned its verdict to Judge Archie O. Dawson in Federal Court nearly 25 hours after it had begun deliberating on Thursday.

Faced with up to five years in prison and a $10,000 fine on each of the four counts for which he was convicted, the 340-pound Lennon was held in $5,000 bail for sentencing at 10 A. M. Monday. During the trial he had been free in his own recognizance.

The government brought out that Lennon claimed two nonexistent sons as dependents and failed to report $4,900 he got from Joseph Ford while working for Ford in a tax consultant service operated in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Harlem, where Powell is pastor.

Last July 16, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, another Powell secretary, began serving a seven-month jail sentence for income tax dodging.

After court was adjourned yesterday, Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan announced that William J. Hampton, a third Powell secretary, would be brought to trial before Congress reconvenes so that Powell can be subpenaed. He added that Powell's taxes also were being studied.

Powell most recently made headlines by switching his allegiance to President Eisenhower.

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Powell's Switch and the Negro-Labor Alliance

By BENJAMIN DAVIS

REP. ADAM POWELL'S decision to support the re-election of Pres. Eisenhower is, in my opinion, a serious error of judgment which could prove costly to the Negro people and to their natural labor and liberal allies. Eisenhower is not the answer.

The decision is Powell's. But the main responsibility for it falls on the weak and inadequate stand of the Democratic Party, especially at its national convention, on the issue of civil rights. Adlai Stevenson has gone farther than the Democratic platform and than Eisenhower by flatly endorsing the Supreme Court ruling against segregation. And Kefauver represents those native Southerners who are today beginning to break with the anti-labor, Negro-hating violence of the past.

But neither Stevenson nor Kefauver have given sufficient assurance to the Negro people on the question of the Dixiecrats of Eastland and of such Klan-minded Southern officials as Talmadge and Shivers. Neither has condemned the White Citizens Councils which are spreading terror and violence in the Southern Democratic-controlled states and neither has uttered a word of protest against the Eastlands of their own party who repugnant to the most elementary principles of American democracy.

Stevenson has spelled out exactly what he would do if elected President, so far as the H-bomb is concerned. He needs to do the same with respect to the desegregation decision, the right to vote and other critically important civil rights issues in the Deep South.

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THE INADEQUACIES on the part of the Democratic Party leaders and candidates disturb not only Powell but Negroes all over the country. It accounts for the fact that a number of

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

prominent Negro spokesmen, with no alleged income tax fears, have come out for Eisenhower—among them Roscoe Dunjee, militant Negro editor of Oklahoma, Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mississippi, The Baltimore Afro-American and others. No Negro not blinded by partisanship can fail to to associate himself with this strong feeling of justifiable dissatisfaction, though, he disagree with the alternative chosen by Rep. Powell.

Nor are the abusive personal attacks against Powell warranted. Rep. Emanuel Celler's attack upon Powell as a "turncoat" must be condemned and even the statement of the outstanding American, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, that Powell is a mere "demagogue" reflect an attitude which insults the whole Negro people. Negroes who join the Democratic Party don't become the property of that Party. If angry Democratic Party leaders wish to indulge in namecalling let them to do so toward such Democrats as Eastland, Talmadge, Byrnes, Shivers and the White Citizens Councils— and the vilest names they could call these gentry would be too good.

Powell is not the source of the Democratic Party's troubles among the Negro people in this election. On the contrary, he [illegible] waged in Congress, along with a few stalwarts, a strong fight for civil rights. The bearers of political halitosis are the Eastland Dixiecrats who long ago should have been driven out of the Democratic Party.

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IT HAS BEEN charged that Powell yielded to threats of the Eisenhower Administration in connection with the prosecution of his aides on alleged income tax violations. Powell denies it. Even so, first blame for such dirty tactics falls on the Eisenhower Administration, which can come to all sorts of agreements with multi-millionaire corporations and monopolies on tax matters but follows a hard discriminatory policy where Negroes are concerned — among them Joe Louis and others. Any Administration that resorts to such gutter methods to "whip people into line" lacks the integretiy requisite to stay in office.

Five months ago, on May 24, Powell denounced Eisenhower before twenty thousand people at Madison Square Garden, for his failures on civil rights. When he announced his switch, he explained that after a half hour talk with Eisenhower in the White House, he got a personal assurance of Eisenhower's support for certain civil rights measures, among them his own bill barring federal funds for schools in states where the Supreme Court ruling against segregation is defied.

But this is not time for closed door individual bargains. The strong stand Powell was able to put up for his school amendment and other civil rights measures came from the backing he got from all sections of the Negro people and from countless labor and progressive forces. Whatever assurance Eisenhower has to give let him give them to the Negro people, the source of Powell's strength, and the country. Eisenhower has given none.

Nor does it appear that Powell consulted with various Negro people's organizations and representatives who have a vital stake in whatever civil rights measures he introduced on behalf of Negro and democratic rights. The touchstone of Powell's commendable political independence has been his independence of the political machines, not of the basic Negro labor forces, which are the foundation of the struggle for civil rights.

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THE GREATEST source of strength of the Negro people in this country in achieving certain limited gains has been first, their unity; and second their alliance with the labor movement and white progressives. This alliance and unity are essential not alone on picket lines and in other economic struggles but also in the political an delection arena. The Negro-labor alliance is not something to be handled casually like changing brands of cigarettes but is a basic long-range factor essential to the so-

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alization of the full aspirations of the Negro people for freedom and of the working class for security and happiness. Powell's election to the City Council's in '41 and his successive terms in Congress were due to this unity and to the Negro-labor alliance.

In the '56 elections the labor movement and the Negro people plus other liberal forces have set themselves the task of defeating the Eisenhower-Nixon Republican ticket, the preferred party of reaction and big business and thus to strike the main blow against the Dixiecrat-Republican alliance in Congress. Other than the Negro people, the only voices that have been raised against the Eastland forces in the elections have been those of the 13 million strong labor movement in particular those of Reuther and others centered around the Democratic ticket. Certainly Eisenhower has never condemned the Eastlands, whose votes he craves in November, and whose Dixiecrat colleagues are the main allies of the Republicans in Washington.

When Powell switched to Eisenhower, he did a disservice to Negro labor unity. One of the surest ways of endangering the effectiveness of the Negro people and their allies in the elections is to split or fragmentize the Negro vote. While if it is solid with labor and other liberal forces it will make its mark no matter who wins the elections.

No one can be satisfied with the limited alternatives offered the Negro people in this election in respect to civil rights—namely the Republican and Democratic Parties. The government's red-baiting persecution against the Communist Party and other minority parties has robbed the Negro people, labor and other progressives of any other alternative, so far as parties are concerned. But if any realistic alternative is to come to pass in the future—if the Negro people, labor and other democratic Americans are to find or establish a political home of their own—it will be on the basis of the solidarity of the Negro labor alliance which can be further cemented in this election.

Eisenhower is not alone a candidate for re-election. He is President of the United States with the full power of enforcing the law, and this is his bounden duty under the Constitution which he is sworn to uphold. It is within his power, and clearly his duty, to guarantee the enforcement of the desegregation decision, to insure the Negro citizens in the Deep South exercise the vote, and to prosecute and jail the White Citizens Councils which are inciting violent and open defiance of the law of the land. His failures in this situation show a scandalous contempt for the heroic struggles of the Negro people in the South for his oath, and undoubtedly amaze civilized people all over the world.

Powell's example would disorient the Negro people at a time when their solidarity with labor and liberal forces in the country alone can guarantee the further advancement of civil rights in the elections.

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Butler Urges Discipline for Two Bolters

United Press

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler called on party congressional leaders yesterday to discipline Reps. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) and John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) for bolting the Stevenson ticket.

Butler, who appeared on Mutual's Reporters Roundup radio program, said he does not regard Powell, Williams or any other Democratic Congressman who refuses to support the national ticket as still Democrats.

He added that he would expect the party leaders in Congress to deprive Powell and Williams of their seniority rank on House committee and any other perrogatives they enjoy as Democrats.

Powell, a Negro, has called for the reelection of President Eisenhower. Williams has declared he would not support the Democratic ticket of Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

Powell said that he is supporting Mr. Eisenhower "because of his strong stand for civil rights."

On the radio program, Butler also accused the Nation's newspapers of doing "somewhat of a hatchet job" on Mr. Stevenson's proposals for seeking an international agreement to end H-bomb tests and for ending the draft when national security permits.

He said Mr. Steve... wants to halt ... not their produ...

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Powell Threatens To Quit Democrats

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP) — Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, newly re-elected Negro Congressman, says he might quit the Democratic Party. He supported President Eisenhower for re-election.

Mr. Powell said last night he intends to vote as a Democrat in the organization of the new Congress. But he added:

"If the Democratic Party becomes the party of Eastlandism, I cannot stay in it."

This was a reference to Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, a strong segregationist.

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POWELL PUNISHED BY PARTY IN HO

2 of Patronage Appointees Dropped From Payroll—He May Lose Other Rights

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—House Democrats disclosed today that they had punished Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, for his support of President Eisenhower in the recent election.

They said they had lopped two of his patronage appointees off the House payroll. They indicated they might deny him other privileges accorded Democratic members when Congress reconvened in January.

So far the Democratic patronage committee of the House has not taken similar action against Representative John Bell Williams of Mississippi. Mr. Williams refused to support the Democratic nominee, Adlai E. Stevenson, and instead backed T. Coleman Andrews, the States Rights candidate.

Representative Powell's ousted patronage employes were identified as Robert Fleming, who worked in the House Post Office, and Theodore Richardson, a member of the Capitol Police. Both come from Mr. Powell's district, but are attending Howard University here. They were ordered off the payroll as of last Saturday.

Representative Harry R. Sheppard of California, a member of the patronage committee, gave this explanation for the lay-offs:

"Let's put it this way—the patronage committee is charged with taking care of Democrats, period."

He said a Democrat was a member who backed the party's principles and candidates.

Asked if Representative Williams qualified, Mr. Sheppard declined to answer directly. He said the committee had not as yet "gone through the entire employment category and classified Democrats versus Republicans."

Representative Powell, one of three Negroes in the House, supported the President because he said his civil rights stand was stronger than Mr. Stevenson's.

Representative Williams refused to endorse Mr. Stevenson because he said the Democratic nominee's civil rights stand was too strong.

N.A.A.C.P. Backs Powell

Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, was urged yesterday to prevent the Democratic party from taking punitive action against Representative Powell.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asked that Mr. Powell be allowed to retain his seniority and committee assignments despite the fact that he campaigned actively for President Eisenhower.

In a letter to The Texas Democrat, Mr. Wilkins said that punishment of Mr. Powell would create the impression "that the Democratic party is taking such action because of Mr. Powell's race, and also because of his efforts to secure passage of civil rights legislation."

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Right [redacted] NY TIMES, Nov. 17,1956

Rep. Powell, who supported Ike, has had two of his patronage appointees lopped off the House payroll by House Demos who also indicated they might deny Powell other privileges accorded Demo members when Congress reconvenes. Similar action so far has not been taken against Rep. Williams of Mississippi who supported the States' Rights ticket. The ousted Powell patronage employes (House Post Office and Capitol Police jobs) are both in Powell's district but are college students in Washington. Rep. Shepard of California explained the action this way: "The patronage committee is charged with taking care of Democrats, period."

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House Speaker Rayburn has been urged by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins to prevent the Demo Party from taking punitive action against Rep. Powell, urging that Powell be allowed to retain his seniority and committee assignments. The NAACP official said that punishment would create the impression the Demo Party is taking such action because of Powell's race, and also because of his efforts to secure passage of civil rights legislation.

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Davis Assails Move to Punish Rep. Powell

Benjamin J. Davis, former City Councilman and Communist Party national committeeman, yesterday condemned as "outrageous" the action of the House Democratic patronage committee in attempting to deny privileges and committee rank to Harlem Rep. Adam Clayton Powell.

Davis said the move to penalize the Negro Congressman was an "insult to the Negro people and to all democratic Americans."

The Davis statement follows:

"The outrageous action of the House Democratic patronage committee in penalizing Rep. Adam Clayton Powell is not just a private affair of the Democratic Party. It is a matter of profound public concern to civil rights advocates of all parties or no party.

"Rep. Powell is an outstanding leader of the Negro people, whose record in Congress is one of exceptional service to the cause of civil rights, labor and social legislation.

"The attempt to deprive Rep. Powell of his privileges and committee rank is an insult to the Negro people and to all democratic Americans. It smells of the slaveowners attitude which regards Negroes as personal property of the Democratic Party. It appears that these Democratic Party officials learned nothing from the last elections.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Powell Is Angry Over Tax Probe

By Drew Pearson

The sorest man in America today against the Eisenhower Administration is Adam Clayton Powell, the Negro Congressman from Harlem, who bolted the Democrats to plug for Ike and now finds himself before a grand jury for income-tax evasion. The inside story is illuminating.

Pearson

Early last summer, Powell learned that he faced an income-tax probe. Three of his assistants had been indicted for tax violations. He went to see Vice President Nixon. Just what happened between them is not known, but Powell, as reported in this column on August 19, wrote Nixon that he was "ready and willing" to campaign for Eisenhower.

Powell then went abroad, bucking out on the crucial part of the congressional fight for schools and civil rights. From Italy he telephoned his assistant, William Hampton, now under indictment, and dictated another letter to Nixon, plus a letter to Max Rabb, the White House assistant in charge of minorities, expressing his willingness to campaign for Eisenhower-Nixon.

This was quite a switch for the Congressman from Harlem. He had been severe in his castigation of Mr. Eisenhower in the past.

How Trouble Began

Earlier, however, Powell's 1954 campaign manager, Joseph Ford, had broken with him and taken with him some of the Congressman's financial records. Ford got together with Powell's primary opponent, Herbert Bruce. A letter was written to the Justice Department which led to the income-tax investigation of Powell and the indictment of his three secretaries.

Among the financial transactions investigated was the manner in which Powell, while working for him in Washington and paid by the taxpayer, also worked for his various private interests in New York.

Two of Powell's congressional secretaries, Acy Lennon, now convicted, and William Hampton, now indicted, were each paid $8000 a year in addition to their congressional salaries from the Dorie Miller Houses on Long Island. This was an interracial housing cooperative project in which Powell was interested. Its promoter, David Kent, loaned Powell $3000 to buy an imported European sports car, and Internal Revenue agents have been investigating to see whether the $3000 was ever paid back and, if not, whether he paid taxes on it.

White House Meeting

During all this investigation, an ultra-secret meeting was arranged between Congressman Powell, Democrat, and Max Rabb, White House aide, plus Charley Willis, former White House aide, now an official of the Grace Steamship Co.

The Powell declaration was considered so important that Max Rabb went to New York personally to bring him to Washington to meet the President. In Washington Powell met separately with Chairman Len Hall; Val Washington, Hall's Negro assistant; Sherman Adams, and finally with Mr. Eisenhower himself.

So you can see why the Congressman from Harlem, after getting all this attention, is now sore at finding himself before a grand jury.

However, this was not all. Charley Willis and Max Rabb went back to New York where the Congressman held another press conference in Harlem. John Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President, was also present.

Terms of the Deal

Here is the deal made with Powell in return for his "throw" to Ike:

1. Powell's faithful secretary, Hattie Dodson, who refused to testify against him in court, was to be released in the middle of a seven-month sentence. This was done on Oct. 17.

2. Another Powell friend, Fred Weaver, assistant housing commissioner in New York, is to be given a Federal job. During the course of a conversation in New York, Weaver denied to Jack Anderson of this column that he had been offered a Federal job, but Congressman Powell interrupted to say: "I'm going to see that he gets one. I'm going to talk to Max Rabb about it right now. Fred owes me money and that's the only way I'll get it."

3. Powell to appoint 8 to 10 Federal jobs in the New York area.

4. Willis' father-in-law, Harvey Firestone of Firestone Rubber, to help raise a large campaign fund by which Powell was to swing Negro votes. This fund was mentioned as around $150,000.

It was supposed, presumed, and believed that part of the deal was that the Justice Department would forget the tax case against Powell.

That's why Capitol Hill is watching to see what happens before the grand jury.

Note: Powell has called at the White House twice since the election to straighten out his tax troubles. He was unable, however, to quash [illegible]

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Powell's Income Tax Probe Hits Another Delay

The government's long-delayed probe of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's income tax affairs struck another snag Monday on the issue of whether an attorney who prepares another's tax return retains the traditional lawyer-client privilege, or is acting merely as an accountant.

JAMES V. JOHNSON, an attorney and former Collector of Internal Revenue, clashed with Assistant U. S. Attorney Bolan when Johnson defied a Federal grand jury investigatinng Powell and refused to produce records and worksheets he had prepared for the Harlem Democrat.

Johnson, who was Collector for the Upper Manhattan district from 1943 to 1951 and now has a law office at 55 W. 42d St., appeared before the grand jury in answer to a subpena and admitted he prepared Powell's 1951 tax return, but claimed the lawyer-client status in refusing to surrender the documents.

Taken before Federal Judge Sugarman, Johnson reiterated his stand, and engaged in a debate with Bolan, who insisted the lawyer's role regarding the tax matter was simply that of an accountant.

JUDGE SUGARMAN scheduled a hearing next Monday to determine whether Johnson should be ordered to produce Powell's records.

Three of Powell's secretaries already have been sentenced for income tax evasion, and last week John H. Harmon, former treasurer of a credit union of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Powell is pastor, was indicted on a charge embezzling $2,619 from the credit union.

Harmon became treasurer in 1954, succeeding Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, one of Powell's convicted secretaries.

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Powell Sees Bid To President for Talk With Negroes

By the Associated Press

Representative Powell, Democrat of New York, says he has assurances President Eisenhower will be asked to consider a possible conference with Negro leaders on the subject of integration.

Mr. Powell said yesterday he made the suggestion to Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams at a conference attended by Max Rabb, another presidential aide.

Mr. Powell quoted Mr. Adams as saying he would "take up the matter immediately with the President."

Another item discussed, Mr. Powell said, was the action of the House Labor Committee—of which he is a member—in not according him seniority rights on that group. He said Mr. Adams told him he would talk with Republican members of the committee to see if some action might be taken.

In connection with the suggested conference, Mr. Powell said he had mentioned as possible Negro participants A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, and W. H. Jernagin, an official of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA.

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Powell Improves

NEW YORK, June 6 (U.P.)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.), Negro minister who collapsed while delivering a sermon Sunday, was reported today to be in "satisfactory" condition at New York hospital.

The 48-year-old congressman was reported suffering mainly from exhaustion. His doctors said earlier fears he had suffered a heart attack were unfounded.

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Democrat Denounces Rep. Powell

Row in House On Civil Rights

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 7.—One Northern Democrat, Rep. Wayne Hays, Ohio, denounced another, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, N. Y., today in a bitter row over tactics in support of the civil-rights bill.

Managers of the bill, striving to hold Republicans and Northern Democrats firm in the House against a Southern-sponsored jury trial amendment, were obviously disturbed by the eruption.

Rep. Hays accused Rep. Powell of sending a "scurrilous" letter to other members, intended to "persuade or threaten" them to vote against the amendment. The Ohioan said the letter had backfired so far as he was concerned. He said he is for the bill but Rep. Powell's letter [illegible] him to vote for the amendment.

Attack is Applauded

And, as applause broke out on both sides of the House, Rep. Hays said "there is no person in the United States in my opinion who is doing more to divide Negro citizens from other citizens than the gentleman from New York (Rep. Powell)."

Rep. Powell, one of the three Negro members of Congress, is in Bethesda Md. Naval Hospital recuperating from a heart attack.

Rep. Hays told Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N. Y., the principal Democratic handler of the bill, that he regretted not being able to speak in Rep. Powell's presence, but that an answer to the letter could not wait.

Waving before his colleagues what he called the "scurrilous" letter, Rep. Hays objected especially to Rep. Powell's statement that Negro voters are asking, "why send Pennsylvania and Ohio Democrats to Congress if they must take their orders from middle men who serve the White Citizens' Councils in Mississippi and Alabama?"

Cites Powell Vacation

Rep. Hays said Democratic representatives from Pennsylvania and Ohio were voting for civil-rights legislation last year while Rep. Powell was "leaving on a sea voyage for a vacation."

And he agreed with Rep. Francis E. Walter, D., Pa., that Rep. Powell would be "the most disappointed person in America if this legislation passes" because the New Yorker then would have "nothing left to talk about."

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Powell Dodges On Hells Canyon

Hear Drew Pearson on WTOP radio at 6:05 p. m. today when he will reveal how great loss of life could have been prevented in the Louisiana hurricane.

By Drew Pearson

One of the hottest backstage battles in this session of Congress recently revolved around Hells Canyon and one Congressman, Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem.

Pearson

The struggle on one side was to build a high Federal dam at the biggest dam site still remaining in North America. A bill to this end has already passed the Senate.

The struggle on the other side was to keep the House of Representatives from passing the bill and thereby putting it on Mr. Eisenhower's desk for signature or veto. If he vetoed, political reaction would be highly critical in the Northwest.

The vote of Congressman Powell was crucial. He was the key member of the Public Works Subcommittee. A Tammany Democrat, Powell came out for Mr. Eisenhower last year as two of his secretaries were jailed in connection with their income taxes and one secretary was indicted.

Junket to Europe

At any rate, Congressman Powell was reported under heavy White House pressure to stay out of Washington.

Congresswoman Edith Green, Oregon Democrat, suspecting Powell was going to duck out on the Hells Canyon vote, tried to call him in New York. He would not answer the phone. For two days, June 29 and 30, she tried to call him—without success.

It happens that Powell is heavily indebted to Mrs. Green. Last January, when Chairman Graham Barden of North Carolina moved to bar Powell as chairman of a Labor and Education Subcommittee, Mrs. Green claimed Powell had seniority, argued that he should be chairman.

After days of fruitless phoning, the Congresswoman from Oregon took a plane to New York, went to Powell's office. He was still elusive. Finally she got Carmine DeSapio, head of Tammany, to ask Powell to talk with her. DeSapio failed. Then she contacted Mayor Wagner of New York. He, too, failed.

Finally, another Congressman, Charley Diggs of Detroit, called Powell. This time Powell condescended to talk.

"Will you come back to Washington and vote on Hells Canyon?" Diggs asked. "If not, will you talk to Mrs. Green?"

Powell's answer was "no."

Meanwhile two other backstage moves were being made:

1. Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon got on the phone to Harry Truman in Independence, asked him to call two Southerners—George Shuford of Asheville, N. C., and Jim Haley of Sarasota, Fla., former president of Ringling Brothers Circus. Both are on the Interior Committee and both oppose the Hells Canyon Federal Dam.

[illegible] Senator Neuberger, [illegible] Oregon, got on the phone to the Denver Post to ask publisher Palmer Hoyt and Bob Lucas to switch the vote of Denver's GOP Congressman Chenoweth, also on the committee and also against Hells Canyon. Neuberger argued that Chenoweth wouldn't get his Arkansas-Frying Pan project passed if he didn't vote for Hells Canyon.

Meanwhile, Philip Randolph, head of the Sleeping Car Porters, was asked to move Powell; also Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP was asked to help. Mitchell went to Powell's office and reported back to Senator Morse that Powell would vote for Hells Canyon if he, Morse, would make certain promises regarding the civil rights bill.

"You tell Powell," replied Morse, "that the Southerners couldn't make deals with me and he can't either. Hells Canyon involves the heritage of millions of boys and girls, both white and black, and he'd better not deny them their heritage."

Mitchell had a further talk with Senator Neuberger, reported that Powell would vote for Hells Canyon if he could get a written statement from Senators Murray and Mansfield of Montana, Magnuson of Washington, O'Mahoney of Wyoming, and Morse that they would vote against the jury-trial amendment in the civil rights bill and also vote for speedy consideration of civil rights.

"Tell Powell," replied Neuberger, "first, that he's trading one Congressman for five Senators; second, he's penalizing Senator Church (Idaho) and me, who are fighting hard for civil rights; third, that he's condemned others for making deals, now he tries to make them himself.

"I'm still for civil rights—but despite Adam Clayton Powell."

Powell did not come back to vote. The two Dixiecrats—Shuford and Haley—used this as an excuse to vote against Hells Canyon. Chenoweth, who voted for it last year, listened to the White House this year and voted no. The bill remains bottled up in committee. If it reached the full House of Representatives it would pass. But in the committee system of Congress, the majority does not always rule.

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(POWELL)

NEW YORK--REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR. (D-N.Y.) ASKED FOR AN EQUAL TIME CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SUCH AS THE PRESIDENT HAD GIVEN SEN. RICHARD RUSSELL AND ARKANSAS GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS.

POWELL, WHO RETURNED FROM EUROPE TODAY, SAID HE WISHED TO DISCUSS WITH THE PRESIDENT THE INTEGRATION SITUATION.

"I FEEL NOW," HE TELEGRAPHED THE PRESIDENT, "THAT IN THE LIGHT OF THE GROWING CRISIS IT WOULD BE VERY HELPFUL FOR YOU TO GET THE NEGROES' POINT OF VIEW DIRECTLY."

POWELL SAID AMERICAN PRESTIGE IS AT ITS LOWEST EBB IN EUROPE DUE TO THE INTEGRATION SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

HE SAID HE THOUGHT THE PRESIDENT WAS DOING THE BEST HE COULD SHORT OF SENDING FEDERAL TROOPS.

"NO SANE PERSON WOULD SUPPORT THAT," HE SAID.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

0-10 (Rev. 9-7-58)

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POWELL ASKS IKE MEET NEGRO ON CIVIL RIGHTS

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) said today that the president had conferred only with white persons on the South's school integration problems, and demanded that he meet with Negroes.

Powell sent a telegram to the President asking for an "immediate appointment" for a Negro at the vacation White House on Coasters Harbor Island here.

Eisenhower, after a series of hurried telephone checks with Washington, was expected to take some action soon on Powell's telegram.

The Negro Congressman, who also is a minister, said that Eisenhower had talked with white southern leaders but had not conferred with Negroes on integration problems at Little Rock, Ark., Nashville, Tenn., and other places in the South.

Powell, who was credited with attracting Negro votes to Eisenhower and away from the Democrats in the 1956 Presidential elec-

POWELL

tions, asked that the President "meet with any Negroes you desire."

The President conferred recently on civil rights with Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) and Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
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Date 9-18-57

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141 SEP 24 1957

68 SEP 26 1957

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Powell Hits Own Party On 'Politics'

Cites Democrats' Arkansas Stand

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D., N. Y., yesterday attacked his fellow Democrats for "daring to insert politics" into the desegregation crisis in Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Powell, who is the minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 138 W. 138th St., devoted two sermons to the desegregation issue at his church. Each was heard by a capacity congregation of 3,000 persons.

Hypocrisy Charged

"This is no time for cheap politics, especially when hypocrisy, not democracy, is involved," the Harlem Congressman said. He referred to a policy statement issued last week by the Democratic Advisory Committee that accused President Eisenhower of failing to provide leadership in the Little Rock school situation.

former President Truman, Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic standard-bearer, Gov. Harriman and Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler for their criticism of the President.

"How dare Stevenson criticize Eisenhower when just eight days before on a national telecast, Sunday, Sept. 8, he told the audience that he could do nothing if he was President in the present crisis?" Rep. Powell asked.

Hits Silence of Senators

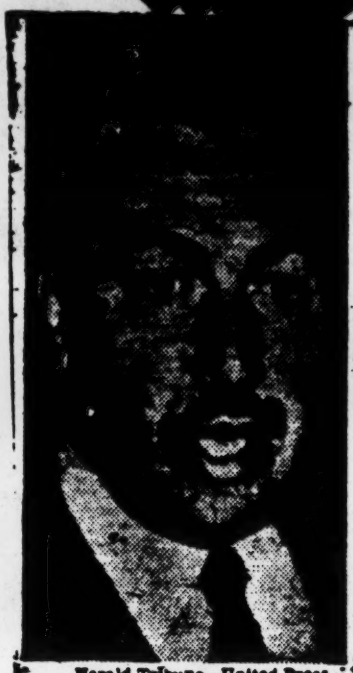
"Let's not forget that Faubus (Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas) is a Democrat, and his Democratic Senators (J. W.) Fulbright and (John) McClellan, have refused to condemn him," Rep. Powell said.

Rep. Powell, who bolted his party last year to support President Eisenhower for re-election, said that only the White House and the Northern Republicans saved the "right to vote" bill from the Southern Democrats. Because of the "bolt" he has frequently been at odds with his fellow Democrats.

He said that he will seek legislation to prevent use of the National Guard in blocking school integration, and to abolish racial segregation in the Guard.

Asks National Prayers

Rep. Powell last week requested a meeting with President Eisenhower to give him the Negro view on racial integration in the schools. President Eisenhower agreed to meet Rep. Powell at a later date and re-



Herald Tribune—United Press

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell

stated his conviction that racial equality can best be achieved by moderation and firmness.

Rep. Powell called for nationwide prayers for a peaceful solution to the Southern integration crisis and added, "When I see Mr. Eisenhower, first I shall ask for a moment of prayer."

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6-18 (Rev. 10-28-57)

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Powell Calls Civil Rights Important in Cold War

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) said last night that "the United States can throw up into space elephants and donkeys and still lose the cold war."

Powell said that Russia is winning technologically and in vast areas of Asia by default because the United States is not practicing democracy insofar as civil rights is concerned.

Powell was one of three speakers at dedication ceremonies for the new headquarters of the National Fraternal Council of Churches. The ceremonies were held in the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church. The headquarters is a converted row house at 1921 13th st. nw.

Rep. Joseph W. Martin (R-Mass.) said the United States must "redouble our efforts and spend great sums in the battle for the conquest of space."

Mordecal W. Johnson, president of Howard University, decried the way Christian countries are treating their fellow men, particularly in Africa.

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Powell Says Ike Reneges On Civil Rights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI) —Rep. Adam Powell (D.,N.Y.), who broke with the Democrats to support President Eisenhower in 1956, charged today that the President had reneged on promises to Negro leaders.

In a telegram to the President, the Negro legislator also said Vice President Nixon had fallen down on a pledge to the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala. Powell accused the President of "seeming indifference" to civil-rights problems.

IN AN DIPLIED warning that the Republicans would lose Negro votes, Powell told the President a tide of criticism is mounting against him, "not only from your enemies, but your friends."

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Date JAN 30 1958

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Mr. Tolson
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(RELEASE AT 11 A.M. EST)

(POWELL)

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON POWELL JR. (D-N.Y.) CRITICIZED PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND VICE PRESIDENT NIXON TODAY FOR ALLEGED FAILURE TO KEEP PROMISES TO NEGRO LEADERS.

IN A TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT, POWELL COMPLAINED THAT:

--EISENHOWER HAS HELD NO CONFERENCE WITH NEGRO LEADERS TO DISCUSS INTEGRATION PROBLEMS ALTHOUGH HE "READILY AGREED" TO DO SO WHEN POWELL PROPOSED THE MEETING LAST SEPT. 17.

--NIXON HAS NOT MADE GOOD ON A PROMISE GIVEN SEVEN MONTHS AGO TO HOLD A MEETING OF THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE IN THE SOUTH. THE COMMITTEE, WHICH NIXON HEADS, SEEKS TO END RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS FOR JOBS COVERED BY GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

POWELL ALSO TOLD THE PRESIDENT THAT THE ADMINISTRATION'S DECISION NOT TO ASK CONGRESS FOR ANY NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION THIS YEAR IS "HARMFUL" AND "COULD BE DISASTROUS."

"WHEN SEPTEMBER ROLLS AROUND AGAIN THIS YEAR AND FEDERAL COURTS ORDER SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO INTEGRATE, THERE JUST MIGHT BE ANOTHER LITTLE ROCK OR CLINTON, TENN.," POWELL SAID. "LEGISLATION IS NEEDED NOW."

HE SAID THE CONTROVERSIAL SECTION THREE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL "NEEDS TO BE RESTORED PROMPTLY." CONGRESS REMOVED THIS SECTION WHEN IT PASSED THE BILL LAST YEAR. IT WOULD AUTHORIZE THE GOVERNMENT TO SEEK FEDERAL COURT INJUNCTIONS TO HEAD OFF THREATENED VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

POWELL TOLD THE PRESIDENT THAT IF HE THOUGHT A CONFERENCE WITH NEGRO LEADERS ON INTEGRATION MATTERS IS NO LONGER NECESSARY, "THEN YOU ARE THE RECIPIENT OF SOME VERY BAD BRIEFING AND ADVICE BY YOUR AIDES."

"LITTLE ROCK HAS NOT QUIETED DOWN; DYNAMITE SCARES CONTINUE," HE SAID. "NEGRO CHURCHES OF GOD HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AND THE PERPETRATORS HAVE GONE FREE. TWO MURDERS HAVE TAKEN PLACE WITHIN 30 DAYS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS."

HE DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE LATTER POINT.

HE SAID NIXON TENTATIVELY AGREED TO HOLD A MEETING OF THE CONTRACT COMPLIANCE MEETING IN ATLANTA, GA., DURING A CONVERSATION SEVEN MONTHS AGO WITH THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, MONTGOMERY, ALA., NEGRO LEADER.

"TODAY I SPOKE WITH REV. MR. KING IN ATLANTA, GA., BY TELEPHONE AND HE SAID HE HAD HEARD NOT A SINGLE WORD FURTHER FROM VICE PRESIDENT NIXON CONCERNING HIS PROMISE--AND HE ASSURED ME THAT IT WAS A PROMISE," POWELL TOLD THE PRESIDENT.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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(RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M. EST)

(FORMS)

JACKSON, TENN.--REP. ADAM C. POWELL JR. (D-N.Y.) CHARGED TONIGHT THAT THE ARMY HAS REVOKED AN ORDER NOT TO INDICATE A SOLDIER'S RACE ON PERSONNEL FORMS.

POWELL SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT LANE COLLEGE THAT HE HAD PROTESTED THE MATTER TO THE WHITE HOUSE, DEFENSE SECRETARY MCELROY, AND ARMY SECRETARY BRUCKER.

POWELL, ONE OF THREE NEGORES IN CONGRESS, SAID HE HAD BEEN ASSURED TWO YEARS AGO THAT THE ARMY WOULD NOT USE A STANDARD PERSONNEL FORM TO INDICATE RACE, "EVEN FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES."

HOWEVER, POWELL SAID HE HAD OBTAINED A NEW VERSION OF THIS FORM--USED BY THE 464TH DENTAL SERVICE DETACHMENT, A.P.O. 227, NEW YORK--IN WHICH "RACE" IS PRINTED AT THE HEAD OF ONE COLUMN.

"IN THIS COLUMN, THE PERSONNEL ARE GRADED AS FOLLOWS: INSTEAD OF USING THE WORDS 'WHITE,' 'NEGRO' OR 'ORIENTAL,' ALL WHITES ARE INDICATED AS 'FIRST CLASS,' ALL NEGROES ARE 'SECOND CLASS,' AND ALL ORIENTALS ARE 'THIRD CLASS,'" POWELL SAID.

"WHEN IS THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY GOING TO CLEAN HOUSE AND OBTAIN OFFICERS WHO ARE GOING TO OBEY ORDERS RATHER THAN TO MANIPULATE THE DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS COUNTRY ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN PETTY PREJUDICES?"

POWELL SAID THE FORM HE OBTAINED WAS A MONTHLY PERSONNEL ROSTER.

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WASHINGTON CITY ~~NEWS SERVICE~~

Powell Tells Flock He Is 'Persecuted'

Congressman in Tax Inquiry Compares Himself to Beecher

By Don Hogan

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr., D., N. Y. said yesterday that since Henry Ward Beecher "no minister of God has ever been persecuted as much as me." Mr. Powell made the remark as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St.

In response several of his congregation cried, "Yes, Lord, the taxes." Henry Ward Beecher, fiery anti-slavery preacher of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, was accused in 1874 of adultery with one of his parishioners. Mr. Powell is under investigation by a Federal grand jury involving income taxes and alleged salary kickbacks from employees.

After his sermon yesterday Mr. Powell denied that his persecution remark concerned the grand-jury matter. He said he meant it as "a woe which man in public life twenty-six years must bear." In January 1957, however, shortly before the tax matter was temporarily dropped, Mr. Powell complained to the Justice Department that he was being persecuted by the grand jury and New York newspapers.

Grand Jury Protests

After this complaint was made the grand jury was not called again into session until last week, when it reportedly threatened to convene itself unless called by the government. Such a threat was denied by United States Attorney Paul W. Williams, who has insisted that the investigation, which started in December, 1956, was proceeding "normally."

In the meantime three of Mr. Powell's Congressional secretaries, two of whom were also employees of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, were either convicted or pleaded guilty to income-tax evasion. During one of the trials there was mention of kickbacks to Mr. Powell.

Late last week Mr. Williams said that Mr. Powell would be "invited" before the grand jury. Yesterday Mr. Powell said that he would be available to such a call but that since he had not received one he would leave today for a speaking engagement in Tennessee, aftr which he would return to Washington. Mr. Powell said he did not know when he again would be in New York.

Thomas A. Bolan, a former Assistant United States Attorney who handled the grand-jury investigation when it returned the indictments against Mr. Powell's assistants, said last week that the investigation relative to Mr. Powell himself had been called off on orders from Washington. Mr. Bolan resigned from the Justice Department shortly after he said this occurred.

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Date APR 28 1958

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(POWELL)

THE HOUSE AGREED TODAY TO MAKE COPIES OF ITS FILES AVAILABLE TO A FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN NEW YORK WHICH IS INVESTIGATING INCOME TAX RETURNS OF REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL JR.

THE HOUSE ACTED IN RESPONSE TO TWO SUBPENAS SERVED BY THE JURY ON THE HOUSE CLERK, RALPH W. ROBERTS. THE SUBPENAS ASKED FOR FILES DEALING WITH SALARIES PAID TO POWELL'S EMPLOYES FROM 1951 TO 1955 AND WITH HIS HOUSE ATTENDANCE RECORD.

THE RESOLUTION, ADOPTED BY VOICE VOTE, AUTHORIZED ROBERTS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GRAND JURY AND TO MAKE AVAILABLE CERTIFIED COPIES OF ANY FILES WHICH THE COURT FINDS TO BE "MATERIAL AND RELEVANT" TO THE INVESTIGATION.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

(Rev. 10-28-57)

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Grand Jury Eyes Powell Tax Case

By Drew Pearson

Justice Department officials have been as jittery as a cat on a hot tin roof over the Federal Grand Jury in New York which now appears ready to hold its own independent investigation of the income taxes of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the Negro Congressman from Harlem.

Pearson

In the summer of 1956, this column reported that Powell, a Democrat, had discovered he was under tax investigation and that three of his secretaries were being indicted.

Powell, in the past a rootin' tootin' Eisenhower critic, then got in touch with Vice President Nixon and became a rootin' tootin' Eisenhower booster. As a Democrat he urged Negroes to vote Republican. A special press conference was arranged for him, first in New York by Max Rabb, former White House aide, and John Roosevelt, the GOP member of the FDR family. Later another press conference was arranged right inside the White House by Jim Hagerty himself.

Thereafter the grand jury investigating the Harlem Congressman mysteriously came to a halt. On Nov. 24, 1956, this column reported: "The U. S. Attorney's office in New York wants to press the case against the Congressman. However, there are indications that the Justice Department planned to drop the case in return for Powell's campaigning for the Republicans."

Last week, 18 months later, full confirmation of this came from Thomas A. Bolan, the assistant U. S. Attorney in charge of the Powell grand jury. Asked whether it was true that on March 18, 1957, he was informed by his superiors that on orders from Washington the U. S. Attorney's office in New York was abandoning the investigation and turning it over to the Treasury Department, Bolan replied:

"That is correct."

"Is it correct that you were asked to write a letter to the Treasury and that you declined?"

"That is correct," Bolan replied.

Bolan did not say so, but it was clear that he did not go along with any political fix in the Powell case.

Runaway Grand Jury

Meanwhile here are some of the facts in the files of the U.S. Attorney's office which have prompted the jury to take the Powell case into its own hands—whether the Justice Department likes it or not.

In 1954, Powell's campaign manager, Joseph Ford, broke with Powell and therefore some of the Congressman's financial records reached the Justice Department. Subsequently, two of Powell's secretaries, Acy Lennon and Hattie Dodson, were convicted; a third, William Hampton, was indicted, while John Henry Harmon, treasurer of the Federal Credit Union of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, pleaded guilty to embezzlement. Powell is pastor of the church, one of the biggest in the world, and has been president of its "Federal Credit Union." His secretary, Hattie Dodson, was treasurer. Both resigned when the tax investigation started, and Harmon, succeeding Mrs. Dodson, pleaded guilty. Lennon and Hampton, two of Powell's secretaries, received salaries of $8000 a year from the Dorie Miller Houses in addition to their Government salaries.

Quick Parole

Part of the deal arranged in the election campaign of 1956 was that the Congressman's secretary, Hattie Dodson, should be released as soon as possible from the Women's Federal Penitentiary at Alderson, W. Va. She became eligible for parole on Sept. 25, got a hearing that same day, and was granted parole effective Oct. 17.

Indicative of the jitteryness of Justice Department officials over the Powell grand jury is the fact that Herbert Brownell, former Attorney General, never held a press conference in Washington after the Powell case came up. New Attorney General Rogers has flatly refused to answer questions about the Powell case.

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Date APR 29 1958

70 MAY 12 1958

House Will Open Files To Powell Tax Probe

Acts After Clerk Is Subpoenaed; Data Include Salaries of Aids

By Milton Lewis

The House of Representatives consented yesterday to open its files on Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr. for a Federal Grand Jury here investigating the Harlem Democrat's tax returns.

Thus the inquiry, which had been moribund for fourteen months until the panel threatened to "run away" from the government for alleged laxity, began to pick up steam. The jury, which reconvened April 17, sat again yesterday, as it did on Monday, and is expected to work the rest of this week.

By a voice vote, while Rep. Powell was believed to be in Tennessee on a speaking engagement, the House agreed to make copies of its files available. They deal with salaries paid to Mr. Powell's Congressional employees from 1951 through 1955—including their canceled pay vouchers — and his House attendance record.

The House acted in response to two subpoenas served on the House clerk, Ralph W. Roberts. The House resolution authorized Mr. Roberts to appear before the New York Grand Jury and to make available certified copies of any files found to be "material and relevant" to the inquiry. This could be far-reaching, it was pointed out.

Before voting, Rep. Emanuel Celler, D.-Lib., Brooklyn, received acknowledgment from Democratic leader John W. McCormack, Mass., that the House action was not of itself prejudicial to Mr. Powell.

The grand jury was impaneled in December, 1956, and in March, 1957, according to Thomas A. Bolan, then Assistant United States Attorney, who was in charge of the case, he received word to abandon the investigation. Mr. Bolan charged that the directive originated in the Attorney General's office in Washington. Mr. Bolan had already successfully prosecuted two of Mr. Powell's aids for income-tax evasion.

At one of the two trials there was sworn testimony quoting the defendant as saying she had to "kick" her salary back to Rep. Powell. In fact, in his opening statement at that trial, Mr. Bolan—who resigned last September—said that he had information that the secretary had to kick back her $5,200-a-year pay.

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Date APR 30 1958

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HARLEM LEADERS MAY DROP POWELL

Tammany Chiefs in District Are Reported to Oppose His Renomination

Six of the seven Tammany district leaders in Harlem were reported last night to be in favor of dropping Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. from the Democratic ticket this year.

Two years ago Mr. Powell, a Democrat and minister of one of the largest Negro congregations in Harlem, publicly supported President Eisenhower for re-election. At the time his Federal income tax returns were under investigation; this investigation has since been renewed.

Only Lloyd Dickens of the Democratic assembly district leaders in Mr. Powell's Congressional district is reported to favor his renomination. Elijah Crump, another district leader who had backed Mr. Powell, is reported to be seeking the nomination himself.

As yet a decision to replace Mr. Powell has not been made official, reportedly because of the inability of the district leaders to agree on a candidate to replace him.

Those under consideration include Mr. Crump, City Councilman Earl Brown, State Senator James L. Watson, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, an Assemblywoman, and Ann Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Wagner. Like Mr. Powell, all are Negroes.

The Mayor is reported disturbed at the efforts of Miss Hedgeman to win the nomination. He is said to be fearful that he will be suspected of advancing her ambitions, which is said not to be the case.

The decision to drop Mr. Powell is said to be based not on his income tax difficulties but on dissatisfaction with his conduct in office. Several of his adversaries have accused him of waging an anti-Catholic and a racist campaign. They refer to speeches he is said to have made in Harlem in which he referred to some Democratic leaders as "white overlords."

Borough President Hulan E. Jack, one of the Tammany district leaders involved, told reporters last night that he "was not in favor" of Mr. Powell's renomination. He added:

"Mr. Powell's behavior has not been in the best interests of the Democratic party." He declined to be more specific.

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N.Y. TIMES
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6-12 (Rev. 10-28-57)

Rep. Powell Indicted On Income Tax Rap

By Dominick Peluso and Harry Schlegel

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Harlem Democrat and church leader, was indicted on charges of income tax evasion yesterday by a special federal grand jury which first began investigating his affairs in December, 1956.

The three-count bill, which charged Powell with helping his pianist-wife, Hazel Scott, to prepare a false return for 1951, was handed up to Federal Judge Irving Kaufman at 4:30 P. M. by the jury foreman, Clarence J. Myers, president of the New York Life Insurance Co.

The indictment—6½ hours in preparation by the five women and 14 members of the 23-member panel who were present—was finally returned after a day of obvious tension in the Federal Court House in Foley Square. U.S. Attorney Paul Williams and his chief assistant, Arthur Christy, were closeted with the panel for most of the long session.

The first count charged that Powell, on Sept. 5, 1952 (he was granted an extension for filing), procured and advised the preparation of a false and fraudulent individual return for Miss Scott for 1951. Miss Scott, who was not named in the indictment, is now appearing in Paris.

Income Put At $9,181

The jury said that the return listed Miss Scott with having a net income of $3,815, when actually her net was $9,181, "as the defendant then and there well know."

In the second count, Powell was accused of wilfully attempting to evade a large part of the income tax due by Hazel Scott Powell." The return showed Miss Scott owing $590, whereas the tax actually was $1,990, the indictment said.

Judge Irving Kaufman
True bill handed to him

The third count charged the Congressman—now serving his seventh term—with trying to duck taxes owed by him and Miss Scott in a joint return for 1952. In that return, Powell said their net income was $5,252, and that no tax was due. Actually, the joint income was $8,952 on which there was a tax of $1,663.

The maximum penalty on each count is five years or a $10,000 fine, thus making Powell liable, if convicted — to 15 years and $30,000.

Respects His Position

In court, Williams said that "in view of the fact that he is a Congressman, we will try to make arrangements that are convenient to him for the arraignment." Williams indicated that Powell may appear some time next week for pleading.

Immediately after Kaufman opened the indictment and ordered it recorded, Williams rose and said: "There is no further business before the grand jury, and it asks that it be discharged."

The court assented, thanking the jurors in these words:

"I am sure that this indictment must represent your most honest and unbiased convictions."

Williams at Sessions

The jury was impanelled on Dec. 4, 1956—the same year that Powell bolted his party and came out for President Eisenhower—and only was reconvened last April 17 after 14 months of inactivity. There were widespread reports then that the jurors were dissatisfied with the progress of the investigation and threatened to become a "runaway" panel.

However, Williams heatedly denied this and was present at

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MRS ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News 3
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

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...jury or the subsequent sessions of the jury, whose term was scheduled to expire on June 4. The panel had met daily since April 21, on the average of three hours per day.

During that week, two former aids of Powell, who were convicted on tax charges, underwent intensive interrogation by Christy. They were:

Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, 48, a secretary, who served seven months for evading $5,000 in taxes and illegally collecting $2,000 in refunds, and Acy Lennon, 54, now doing the last 90 days of a year-and-a-day term in Danbury Federal Prison for dodging $1,700 in federal levies.

During Mrs. Dodson's trial,

(Continued on page 6, col. 1)

(Continued from page 3)

Powell was a witness for her. But in the case against Lennon, he appeared for the government.

Rejected by Parties

The indictment came just a day after THE NEWS reported that Powell—pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, one of the largest in the city—is being dumped by Democrats, Liberals and labor groups in his bid for an eighth term in the House.

Harlem district leaders will meet next week with Tammany Hall chieftain Carmine De Sapio in his office at 331 Madison Ave. to pick a successor to Powell, it was revealed yesterday. Among the leaders is Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, who already has come out against Powell.

The Powell matter will be thrashed out as the Democratic brass sits throughout this week to make its designations for the fall. The name of the candidate picked to replace Powell will probably not be known until next Thursday.

Alex Rose, vice chairman of the Liberal Party, said yesterday that his party "will not support Powell." The Liberals did not back him in '58.

"If the Democrats nominate a candidate acceptable to us, we will endorse him," Rose said. "We have opposed Powell in the past; the Liberals have had no confidence in him."

A high Tammany source told THE NEWS that there is no leading candidate yet as Powell's successor. However, these names have been mentioned:

Elijah Crump, leader of the 12th AD; State Sen. James L. Watson, Ann Harold Hedgeman, an assistant to Mayor Wagner, and Assemblywoman Bessie Buchanan.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. and his wife, Hazel Scott

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Rep. Powell Is Indicted In Tax Case

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—A federal grand jury today indicted Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N. Y.) on income tax evasion charges.

The Congressman from Harlem was accused of misrepresenting the income of his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, and himself in the early 1950s.

The 3-count indictment carries a maximum penalty on conviction of 15 years in prison and $30,000 in fines.

There was no immediate comment from Powell.

Powell, 49, has been in Congress as a Democrat since 1945.

In the 1956 election, Powell supported President Eisenhower and the Republican ticket because he was displeased with his own party's stand on racial segregation.

Shortly after Mr. Eisenhower's reelection, a grand jury probe of Powell's income tax affairs grew dormant. Powell denied this represented any deal with the GOP Administration.

Last April 17, the grand jury probe was revived amid reports that the jurymen had exerted pressure on Federal authorities.

The indictment accused Powell of evading a total of $3063 in income taxes on his wife's income and his own in 1951 and 1952.

Powell has been widely reported as the target of a dumping movement by Tammany Hall leaders in the upcoming election.

Powell got his start in politics as Harlem's director of relief during the depression of the 1930s.

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POWELL

MRS ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Wash. Post and Times Herald A1
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
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New Leader

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INDICTMENT MAKES NO CHANGE

Rep. Powell Keeps House Privileges

His indictment by a Federal grand jury left Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) unscathed today as far as membership in the House is concerned. An indictment, of course, isn't a conviction.

Not only does Rep. Powell retain all his congressional prerogatives and pay, but on the basis of past performance, other members will act as if they don't even know he's in trouble. The fact is, that attitude is rooted in the Constitution.

REP. ADAM POWELL

TAX CHARGE

Rep. Powell was charged in New York yesterday with income tax evasion. The charge could, if he is convicted, result in a jail sentence. Even then his House membership would not be denied him.

He could resign. Or he could, like Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D., Mass.) before him, serve his prison time while holding his seat. Rep. Lane, jailed for tax evasion in 1956, not only continued to serve but ran for another term and was re-elected. His official status in the House remains unimpaired.

The House takes a lenient view of the troubles of its members, because, otherwise, arrest or a charge of law violation could be used as a device to prevent members from serving. It's up to the voters in each congressional district to select their representative. The House is not inclined to interfere with their judgment, except in cases of election fraud.

POLITICS, TOO

Rep. Powell's position in the House at the moment is probably in greater jeopardy on political than legal grounds. Democratic leaders in his district are reported trying to dump him, mostly because he bolted the party in 1956 and supported President Eisenhower.

For this Democratic leaders in the House deprived Rep. Powell of his minor patronage. They decided against another and more serious reprisal — depriving him of his status as a Democrat.

Rep. Powell is accused specifically of preparing a fraudulent income tax return for his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, for 1951. Her return listed her income as $4815 when it should have been $9181, according to the Government. He also is charged with evading taxes on a joint return with his wife in 1952 by listing joint net income as $5252 when it actually was $8952.

If convicted, he may be sentenced to a total of 15 years in prison and fines of $30,000. His wife is not named as co-conspirator in the indictment.

Several of Rep. Powell's aids have been involved in tax troubles. Two former congressional secretaries, Acy Lennon and Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, were convicted and sent to jail. The Government charged at Mrs. Dodson's trial she was forced to pay salary kickbacks to Rep. Powell. (n

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UP109

(POWELL)

REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL (D-NMY.) WILL HAVE NO COMMENT ON HIS INDICTMENT FOR INCOME TAX EVASION UNTIL HE STUDIES THE INDICTMENT AND TALKS TO HIS LAWYERS, HIS OFFICE SAID TODAY.

THE OFFICE SAID POWELL EXPRESSED THAT VIEW BEFORE DEPARTING FOR NEW YORK LAST NIGHT.

"HE SAID HE WANTED TO SEE THE INDICTMENT AND HIS LAWYERS AND PENDING THAT HE WOULD HAVE NO COMMENT," AN AIDE SAID.

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ADD POWELL (UP109)

IN NEW YORK, MEANWHILE, U.S. ATTORNEY PAUL W. WILLIAMS ANNOUNCED AN INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGED OUTSIDE INFLUENCES ON THE GRAND JURY WHICH INDICATED POWELL YESTERDAY.

WILPIAMS SAID WILLIAM BUCKLEY, EDITOR OF THE PUBLICATION NATIONAL REVIEW, HAD BEEN SUBPEONAED TO APPEAR BEFORE ANOTHER GRAND JURY NEXT TUESDAY TO EXPLAIN THE MAILING TO ALL 23 MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY AN ARTICLE ABOUT THE POWELL TAX INVESTIGATION WHICH APPEARED IN THE NATIONAL REVIEW LAST DECEMBER.

THE U.S. ATTORNEY SAID HIS OFFICE ALSO IS INVESTIGATING THE ACTIVITIES OF THOMAS A. BOLAN, FORMER ASSISTNAT U.S. ATTORNEY. BOLAN HAD BEEN IN CHARGE OF PRESENTATION OF THE POWELL CASE TO THE GRAND JURY BEFORE IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE JURY'S HANDS AND TURNED OVER TO TREASURY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATORS MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

THE INDICTING JURY, WHICH DID NOT SIT FROM FEBRUARY 1957 UNTIL LAST MONTH, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE INSISTED ON RESUMING ITS INVESTIGATION AFTER THE NATIONAL REVIEW ARTICLE WAS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF ITS MEMBERS. BOLAN HAS SAID HE WAS CALLED BY THE JURY WHEN IT RECONVENED TO TESTIFY ABOUT THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER WHICH HE DROPPED JURY PRESENTATION OF THE CASE.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Hoffa's Attorney Hired by Powell

E. B. Williams Takes Tax Case Confers Tomorrow on Arraignment

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. has retained Edward Bennett Williams, whose legal clients have included Frank Costello, James R. Hoffa, Dave Beck and the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, to defend him against Federal income-tax evasion charges.

Mr. Williams, a Washington attorney who has become at the age of thirty-seven on of the country's leading criminal trial lawyers, said yesterday that he hadn't read the three-count indictment returned against Mr. Powell Thursday and so couldn't comment intelligently on the case.

"All I know about it is what I read in the press," he said.

Conferred Friday

Mr. Williams, who was reached by telephone at his Washington office, said that Mr. Powell—whom he had never seen before—came to his office Friday and conferred with him for forty-five minutes. Mr. Williams said he plans to talk further with Mr. Powell, forty-nine-year-old Democratic Congressman who also is the pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

Monday Mr. Williams plans to arrange by telephone with Chief Assistant United States Attorney Arthur H. Christy a date for Mr. Powell's arraignment at the United States Court in Foley Square. Wednesday Mr. Williams will be in New York to speak at the dinner of the New York County Criminal Bar Association.

The indictment accused Mr. Powell of preparing a false income tax return for his wife, Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist, in 1951. It also charged him with evading taxes on a joint return with Miss Scott in 1952. The government claimed that in all Mr. Powell had cheated it out of $3,000. Miss Scott was not named in the indictment.

Edward Bennett Williams

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Powell Hires Top Criminal Lawyer; Celler to Probe Rogers Role in Case

YORK POST

By WILLIAM HADDAD

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. has engaged one of the nation's top criminal lawyers, Edward Bennett Williams, to defend him against charges of income tax evasion and fraud, The Post learned Saturday.

In Washington, meanwhile, Rep. Celler (D-N. Y.) said he would order an investigation into charges that Attorney General Rogers had ordered a stop to the inquiry into Powell's taxes.

There have been reports that the administration was not pressing the Powell case because the Congressman supported President Eisenhower in 1956.

Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said he would summon a subcommittee Monday to discuss "these serious charges."

"Here we have the prosecution held up, undoubtedly because Mr. Powell supported the Republican ticket," Celler said. "If that is not the case, we certainly want to know it. I certainly want to know what Mr. Rogers has to say."

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RE: ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

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...own ...ree-count indictment here a... A. Powell, Thursday, after having been recessed for many months.

Williams, whose office is in Washington, has successfully defended Frank Costello and Teamsters Union President James Hoffa. He appeared for Sen. Joseph McCarthy in the Senate censure action, and has acted for Dave Beck, Hoffa's predecessor.

The attorney told The Post that Powell visited him at his home on Friday morning.

"Powell asked me to take the case," Williams said. "And I agreed."

"All I know about the case at this time," he said, "is what I read in the papers.

"Powell and I only talked for 45 minutes. He didn't have a copy of the indictment and I haven't had an opportunity to study the charges."

He said he would have something further to say after he had "a real conference" with Powell.

Williams said he would come to New York this week for Powell's arraignment.

Meanwhile Powell saw a steady stream of supporters at an undisclosed meeting place. Among those visiting him at 282 W. 137th St. were insurgent Democratic leaders from all parts of Harlem.

A spokesman for the group said an "informal committee" had been established "to challenge Tammany Hall in every district in Harlem if they don't indorse Powell."

Tammany Leader De Sapio has tentatively set next Thursday for a conference with Harlem leaders to discuss the Powell nomination.

Powell, who bolted the ticket to support President Eisenhower in 1956, has always won the Democratic nomination. There is now strong sentiment among party leaders that the regular organization should withhold its support of the Congressman and enter a candidate against him in the primary.

The Post learned that a New York attorney, Boris S. Berkovitch, of 60 W. 42d St., has also been retained by Powell.

Berkovitch has been studying the possibility of asking the courts to throw out the indictment against Powell because of the connection of the National Review, a conservative weekly, with the case, a close associate of the Harlem Congressman told The Post.

On Friday, U. S. Attorney Williams said that the magazine's editor, William F. Buckley Jr., had been subpenaed to appear Tuesday as part of an investigation "of the entire matter of any effort to communicate with members of the Powell grand jury."

Buckley has conceded that he sent the 23 grand jury members copies of an article accusing the

EDWARD B. WILLIAMS

Eisenhower Administration of stalling the investigation.

But Buckley added:

"National Review never urged the jury to indict Adam Clayton Powell Jr. We merely asked that it investigate the abrupt suspension of the investigation you launched and Washington arbitrarily froze.

"Did we, then, violate a law ourselves? Is it now the duty of the Justice Dept. to prosecute National Review for calling to the attention of a grand jury a delinquency of the Justice Dept. in relation to an investigation that lay unfinished before that jury?"

Williams is also studying the activities of Thomas A. Bolan, the former Assistant U. S. attorney who reportedly quit the Justice Dept. over its handling of the Powell case.

Bolan told The Post Saturday that Attorney General Rogers ordered the income tax investigation dropped in 1957 because it was "too hot to handle."

"There is no doubt in my mind," Bolan said, "that the order (to drop the case) emanated from Mr. Rogers. He was the one who issued the instructions all along."

Rogers declined to comment on the matter.

Bolan said he was "dumbfounded and amazed" when he was asked to drop the Powell case.

The investigation of Powell's affairs had lain dormant for 14 months before it suddenly was reopened April 17.

One count of the grand jury indictment cites Powell for evading $3,063 in 1951-52 taxes on his own income and that of his wife, pianist Hazel Scott.

The other two charged he aided and counseled in the preparation of a fraudulent return for his wife in 1951.

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6-19 (Rev. 10-29-57)

New Charge Of 'Stall' in Powell Case

2d U. S. Ex-Aid Alleges Order

By Milton Lewis

Another former Assistant United States Attorney is ready to testify that he, too, was blocked from investigating Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr., it was learned yesterday.

The former assistant, Fioravante (Fred) G. Perrotta, was assigned to the Powell tax inquiry last October, inheriting it from Thomas A. Bolan, who resigned the previous month. Mr. Perrotta quit last March.

Mr. Bolan has charged that he (Bolan) was told by Chief Assistant United States Attorney Arthur H. Christy that "this case is too hot to handle," and Mr. Bolan alleged that Mr. Christy was acting on orders of United States Attorney General William P. Rogers.

Williams Inquiry

On Friday United States Attorney Paul W. Williams announced that he was investigating Mr. Bolan's conduct in the Powell inquiry as well as that of William F. Buckley jr., editor of the "National Review," a conservative weekly magazine.

Mr. Perrotta said yesterday:

"I was shocked to hear that there was an investigation planned of Mr. Bolan's activities in connection with the Powell matter. I do not feel it is proper for me to discuss what transpired in the Powell case when I was assigned to it. If and when I am called, I will of course testify as to what information I might have."

It was also announced that Mr. Powell, a Harlem Democrat, will be arraigned on Friday in United States District Court at Foley Square on the indictment against him last Thursday. It alleged three counts of tax evasion.

For further reading
See PERROTTA—Pg. 10, Col. 1

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...also see story on Page 1.

Former Assistant United State Attorney Fioravante (Fred) G. Perrotta is ready to tell a grand jury that he also was stymied from looking into the tax returns of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr., it was learned yesterday.

Should Mr. Perrotta be called to testify, he will say:

Shortly after he took the case over last October from the resigned Thomas A. Bolan, Mr. Perrotta received word about a potential witness who might give "tremendous" information in the Powell case. Mr. Perrotta told Daniel F. McMahon, chief of the criminal division about it, and the latter thought it was a good idea, but said he would check with United States Attorney Paul W. Williams.

Called Off Witness

Mr. McMahon called Mr. Perrotta in the next day and told him "not to contact" the potential witness and Mr. Perrotta also was instructed to tell Morris J. Emmanuel, a Treasury Department agent, also not to bother this potential witness.

Mr. McMahon is alleged to have said to Mr. Perrotta, on orders from Mr. Williams:

"This is a hot potato and we must sit tight till we receive word from Washington that it was all right to proceed."

So last December, after having been assigned to the Powell case for almost three months, Mr. Perrotta was taken off it at his own request, explaining he was "dissatisfied" with being unable to proceed.

"Denies Recollection

Mr. Williams, when advised that it was learned Mr. Perrotta will allege that he, too, was hamstrung, said:

"I can't believe that. I have no recollection of it at all. Mr. McMahon has no recollection of it."

Arthur H. Christy, Mr. Williams chief assistant, who took personal charge of the Powell case after Mr. Perrotta was relieved, said he had no recollection of any "call off" orders either.

Evidence Evaluated

Mr. Williams has said that during the fourteen months that the Powell grand jury did not sit—it reconvened last April 17 — the Justice Department was "evaluating" the evidence. But, according to one source, the Powell files were not sent to Washington until last December — shortly after William F. Buckley jr., editor of "National Review," called for the reopening of the grand jury inquiry.

Mr. Buckley repeated yesterday that he had sent copies of his magazine last December to members of the grand jury. The article dealt with the long dormant Powell case. The magazine has taken credit for needling the Justice Department into action.

Mr. Buckley charged yesterday that the issuance of a subpoena to him was an "attempt by United States Attorney Paul Williams to intimidate the press' and "I intend to lodge a complaint with the American Society of Newspaper Editors."

Mr. Williams responded:

"There is nothing involving freedom of the press here. The press has always been free to publish anything it wanted about the matter. However, freedom of the press does not encompass the sending of personal communications to jurors."

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Mr. Holloman

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(POWELL)

NEW YORK--EDITOR WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR. SAID TODAY THAT A CONTROVERSIAL MAILING HE SENT TO MEMBERS OF A FEDERAL GRAND JURY WHICH INDICTED REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL JR. FOR INCOME TAX EVASION HAD BEEN SUGGESTED TO HIM BY A MEMBER OF THE JURY.

BUCKLEY SAID HE HAD SO TESTIFIED TODAY TO ANOTHER GRAND JURY WHICH IS INVESTIGATING ALLEGATIONS OF IMPROPER INFLUENCE ON THE INDICTING JURY.

HE TOLD NEWSMEN AFTER A 15-MINUTE APPEARANCE BEFORE THE BODY THAT "THE GRAND JURY NOW HAS BEFORE IT INFORMATION ON THE BASIS OF WHICH IT CAN DECIDE WHETHER TO INDICT ME, OR WHETHER TO INVESTIGATE, AND HAND UP A PRESENTMENT AGAINST, THE OFFICE OF THE U.S. ATTORNEY FOR NEGLICENCE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES."

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE NEGRO CONGRESSMAN AND MINISTER WAS RETURNED LAST WEEK BY A JURY WHICH HAD RESUMED DELIBERATIONS ON APRIL 1 AFTER A 14-MONTH RECESS. BUCKELY'S ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY NATIONAL REVIEW HAD PRINTED AN ARTICLE LAST DECEMBER CHARGING THE INVESTIGATION HAD BEEN SUPPRESSED BY THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION "MOST PROBABLY (AS) AN ACT OF POLITICAL GRATITUDE."

BUCKLEY SAID HE TOLD THE GRAND JURY TODAY THAT A MEMBER OF THE INDICTING GRAND JURY, WHOM HE DID NOT IDENTIFY HAD ARRANGED A MEETING WITH HIM ON APRIL 2 OF THIS YEAR. HE SAID THE JUROR TOLD HIM HE HAD READ THE ARTICLE AND "HAD BEEN CONVINCED THAT WASHINGTON HAD INDEED ARBITRARILY INTERFERED WITH THE POWELL INVESTIGATION."

HE SAID THE JUROR TOLD HIM THAT HE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE JURY HAD TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO GET AN EXPLANATION FROM U.S. ATTORNEY PAUL WILLIAMS FOR THE SUSPENSION OF THE INVESTIGATION AND THAT THE JURY MEMBERS WERE PREPARED TO RESUME THE INVESTIGATION ON THEIR OWN--IN A COMMODORE HOTEL SUITE--IF WILLIAMS PERSISTED IN HIS REFUSAL TO RECONVENE THEM.

BUCKLEY SAID HE THEN MAILED TO ALL 23 MEMBERS OF THE PANEL THE ARTICLE FROM THE DEC. 17, 1957, NATIONAL REVIEW AND 17 OTHER REFERENCES TO THE CASE IN ISSUES OF THE MAGAZINE.

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Statement by Rogers On Powell Case Seen

By HOWARD L. DUTKIN
Star Staff Writer

A19

Attorney General Rogers, who made no public comment on the case against Representative Powell, Democrat of New York, on charges that the Government tried to soft-pedal the income tax evasion by a grand jury which had been impaneled 16 months ago. The jury had been allowed to lie dormant for 14 months until called back into session in April after, it was reported, members threatened to take matters into their own hands and hire a private attorney to help in the investigation.

Charges Order to Drop Case

Recently, Thomas A. Bolan, who, as an assistant United States attorney in New York, helped present evidence before the grand jury, declared he had been ordered through the Justice Department to drop the prosecution.

Herbert Brownell, Jr., was Attorney General at the time. Mr. Rogers was his deputy.

Mr. Bolan subsequently resigned his post and entered private law practice. It was he who was reported to have been considered by the grand jury to help in the investigation in a private capacity.

After Mr. Bolan resigned, Floravante G. Perotta, another assistant United States attorney, was assigned to the case. He, too, resigned. It was reported he had been instructed by higher ups to delay calling an important witness until the move was okayed by the Justice Department.

In 1956 Mr. Powell, although a Democrat, supported President Eisenhower's candidacy.

Jury Members Got Magazine

This led to charges by a conservative magazine, The National Review, that the grand jury investigation was being toned down as a gesture of gratitude. Copies of the magazine were sent to members of the grand jury.

As a result, William F. Buckley jr., editor of the magazine, has been supoenaed before a Federal grand jury in New York. The jury is seeking to determine whether any outside forces influenced the action of the jury in indicting Mr. Powell.

United States Attorney Paul Williams said in New York he also would subpoena Mr. Bolan. Mr. Williams has denied there was any effort to drop the Powell case.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

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Date MAY 14 1958

50 MAY 20 1958

6-19 (Rev. 10-28-57)

Powell Says Indictment Is 'Political'

Buckley Heard By a Grand Jury

By Arch Parsons Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr., D., N. Y., broke his silence on his indictment for income-tax evasion by asserting today that it is "obvious" he is being "persecuted."

The Representative from Harlem refused to reveal how he will plead when he is arraigned in United States District Court at Foley Square in New York on Friday. But he said his indictment sprang from "political sources" and charged:

"This is the first time that any one has been indicted by a grand jury that has been tampered with, and the tampering admitted in the press."

This was an apparent reference to admissions by William F. Buckley jr., editor of the magazine "National Review," that he sent to the grand jury copies of a Dec. 14 issue with an article pointing out that the jury investigation had been dormant for many months. Mr. Buckley's conduct is now the subject of a Federal investigation.

Buckley Statement

In New York, Mr. Buckley said that—at the juror's request—he met on April 2 with a member of the Federal grand jury which last Thursday indicted Mr. Powell. He refused to identify the juror.

The thirty-two-year-old editor of "National Review," a conservative weekly, held a press conference after testifying for twenty minutes before another Federal grand jury investigating whether he attempted to influence the disbanded Powell panel. Mr.

See POWELL—Pg. 14, Col. 8

(Continued from page one)

Buckley said in reading from a prepared statement:

"The grand jury now has before it information on the basis of which it can decide whether to indict me, or whether to investigate and hand up a presentment against the office of the United States Attorney for negligence in the performance of its duties."

He also said:

"I call upon him (United States Attorney Paul Williams) to disqualify himself to prosecute Mr. Powell, as there are no grounds, given the record, for public confidence in his management of the case."

Four hours later Mr. Williams held a press conference in which he defended his office and the Justice Department in the handling of the Powell case, acknowledged he had read Mr. Buckley's lengthy statement to reporters and said:

"I have no intention of disqualifying myself."

1956 Probe

In Washington, Mr. Powell was asked about a report that his decision to suppor President Eisenhower in 1956 was aimed at possible "help" with his tax problems. His reply was, "ridiculous," adding that a grand jury was summoned to "investigate me" within thirty days after the Nov. 7 election.

Rep. Powell, coming out of seclusion to participate in a conference of Negro leaders here, held an impromptu press conference at which he said he will run in the Aug. 12 primaries "with or without the approval of the Tammany Hall bosses."

He said he is prepared to "run a full slate of independent Negroes and Puerto Ricans for all offices" if the Democrats refuse to renominate him this year. Six of the seven Democratic leaders in his district have served notice that they plan to drop him.

The Representative, who bolted the Democrats in 1956 to support President Eisenhower for re-election, was asked if he would accept a Republican nomination. He replied: "Of course."

Roberts to Jack

Concerning a charge by Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack that Rep. Powell is

...ing dropped because he is a ... Democrat," he said:

"I'm a damn sight better Democrat than the Dixiecrats who have left their party emblems and deserted the party platform. At least I stuck to the platform.

"A white man in politics can leave the reservation, but a Negro can't leave the plantation."

He said there is "no truth" to reports that he and his wife Hazel Scott, pianist, plan a legal separation, commenting, that Miss Scott has lived in Paris most of the last three years "because she loves it."

In an address before the leadership conference last night Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, referred to Rep. Powell's indictment by saying that many Negroes "and some whites as well", are "asking themselves whether Adam is being singled out because he does not bite his tongue on civil rights." Mr. Wilkins said he wondered if "certain political sources" are "trying to close Adam's mouth and shut down his influence." The ... he added:

"The government got itself in an awful mess picking on Powell."

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6-19 (Rev. 10-28-57)

Rogers Bars Comment On Powell Tax Case

By HOWARD L. DUTKIN
Star Staff Writer

Attorney General Rogers will not comment on charges that the Justice Department sought to drop grand jury investigation of the income tax returns of Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York.

A department spokesman today said the department "had nothing to add to statements already made by United States Attorney Paul Williams in New York."

Mr. Williams, who was in overall charge of the grand jury proceedings, categorically has denied that any attempts were made by his office or the Justice Department to soft-pedal the Powell probe.

Mr. Powell was indicted last Thursday on charges of income tax evasion by a grand jury which had been impaneled 16 months ago. The jury had been allowed to lie dormant for 14 months until called back into session in April after, it was reported, members threatened to take matters into their own hands and hire a private attorney to help in the investigation.

Charges Order to Drop Case

Recently, Thomas A. Bolan, who, as an assistant United States attorney in New York, helped present evidence before the grand jury, declared he had been ordered through the Justice Department to drop the prosecution.

Herbert Brownell, jr., was Attorney General at the time. Mr. Rogers was his deputy.

Mr. Bolan subsequently resigned his post and entered private law practice. It was he who was reported to have been considered by the grand jury to help in the investigation in a private capacity.

After Mr. Bolan resigned, Fioravanti G. Perolla, another assistant United States attorney, was assigned to the case. He, too, resigned. It was reported he had been instructed by higher ups to delay calling an important witness until the move was okayed by the Justice Department.

In 1956 Mr. Powell, although a Democrat, supported President Eisenhower's candidacy.

Jury Members Got Magazine

This led to charges by a conservative magazine, The National Review, that the grand jury investigation was being toned down as a gesture of gratitude. Copies of the magazine were sent to members of the grand jury.

As a result, William F. Buckley jr., editor of the magazine, has been supoenaed before a Federal grand jury in New York. The jury is seeking to determine whether any outside forces influenced the action of the jury in indicting Mr. Powell.

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THESE DAYS:

Powell Packs Political Power

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

IT IS OF historical importance to note a political trend which, while currently it is limited to New York City, shows signs of developing in all the big cities of the North. It might be called the Powell Phenomenon. It deals with the political position and attitudes of Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., a Negro clergyman and member of Congress.

SOKOLSKY

Powell is a brilliant orator, holds degrees from three universities, is pastor of the largest Negro church in the world, is a member of the House of Representatives from Harlem and although a registered Democrat asserts the authority of political boss of the Negro and Puerto Rican voters of New York. It is not beyond probability that he can become the boss of both the Republican and Democratic Parties in New York County where the Negro and Puerto Rican vote could produce an absolute majority.

Powell got into difficulties with the Federal authorities when certain political and church assistants of his were charged with income tax violations, were tried and convicted. It was part of this situation that developed an income tax case involving Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and his second wife, Hazel Scott, the pianist who lives in Paris.

Powell who had always been a Democrat, who had often supported left-wing movements in Harlem, threw his party over in 1956 and endorsed the candidacy of President Eisenhower. The cry of a deal went up throughout New York, the assumption being that Powell had made a deal with the Republican Party to swing the Harlem Negroes and Puerto Ricans from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party.

As such deals cannot be proved one way or the other, nothing came of the excitement except that it took a Federal Grand Jury in New York, 14 months to bring a true bill against Powell which seems to be overly-long for such a process. In fact, Thomas Bolan, the Assistant United States Attorney who handled the matter, resigned from government service because he has contended that the pressures put on him to drop the matter were unseemly and unethical.

After 14 months, the Grand Jury threatening to ignore the Department of Justice and seeking its own information and even employing its own counsel, an indictment was handed down. Instead of the Powell case being tried, threats were made against Bolan and also against William Buckley, Jr., editor of "The National Review," for providing the Grand Jury with information which any citizen may do

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Demanded Negro Solidarity

POWELL WAS THUS ABLE to establish among his constituency the fact that although he is a Democrat, he is an untouchable among the Republicans. He then demanded Negro solidarity behind him. This was expressed at a meeting of the Republican New York County Committee's Executive Committee in which one of the Negro Republican leaders of Harlem took the open position that if the Democrats refused to nominate Powell for Congress, the Republicans would have to do it or the Negro Republican leaders would have to leave their party. This assertion of Negro solidarity was based on the statement that if one Negro is indicted, all Negroes are indicted.

Three further evidences of Powell's power over law and government appear:

1. Although indicted on income tax evasion, Powell is not being tried. The United States Attorney, Paul Williams, has been named as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination by the Republican New York County Chairman, Thomas Curran;

2. The Democratic Party has found it difficult to get a Negro candidate to run against Powell in Harlem although that was finally achieved;

3. The Republicans in Harlem will either nominate Powell or run no candidate against him.

It is to be noted that the Republican Party in New York City is moribund with practically no following except in Queens County. The one N. Y. County district which sent a Republican to the House of Representatives is now so upset by factionalism that it is doubtful whether even that district will remain Republican. The party's organization has little standing in the city.

Within a year, a struggle is bound to develop for leadership. One of the contenders, John Roosevelt, is a novice who is said to reside outside the city. He is being promoted by Tex McCrary, a radio broadcaster and public relations counsel.

It would not be impossible for Powell, a Democrat, to take over the Republican organization, if he wins in the 1958 Congressional election.

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Liberal Party

Okays Brown

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City Councilman Earl Brown, the Democratic designee for Congress against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell in Harlem's 16th C.D., today had the official primary indorsement of the Liberal Party.

The New York County executive committee accepted the recommendation of the six Liberal district leaders in Harlem at a meeting last night at the West Side Liberal Club, 250 W. 89th St.

At the same time, the Riverside Democratic Club beat down a move to support Powell.

The move was led by Tammany insurgent Robert E. Blaikie, who said Brown was "a candidate of the machine who will do its bidding and has done its bidding in the past."

The club voted, 33-13, to indorse Brown. The club, the regular Democratic organization in the 7th A.D. with headquarters at 250 W. 106th St., has a few election districts in the southern tip of the 16th C.D.

The Powell forces have threatened a write-in for him in the Liberal primary Aug. 12, when Powell also will battle Brown in the Democratic primary.

A Liberal spokesman said after the closed meeting of the executive committee that the indorsement of Brown was unanimous. In a statement, the Liberals said "the people will no longer be fooled by a half-time Congressman" and "a full-time civil rights fighter is needed."

The statement criticized Powell's record and said that while he uses the term "white bosses" for supporters of Brown, he has accepted the support of "the 'white bosses' of the Republican Party—the very same Republican Party that cares little whether it unites with Communists or Dixiecrats in order to achieve its political goal."

Democrats based their rejection of Powell on his support of the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956. Republican leaders in Harlem are urging him as the GOP designee.

At the Riverside Democratic

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meeting, Blaikie argued that even if Powell lost the Democratic primary he would "wind up on the Republican ticket" and "that is likely to blow her overnorship for Averell Harriman."

Republicans backing Powell argue that the GOP statewide ticket would be strengthened by a large Negro vote if Powell is on the slate.

The 7th A.D. Democratic leader, William F. Ryan, argued for Brown. He pointed to Powell's support of the GOP in 1956, but Blaikie said this argument was "camouflage."

Also speaking for Powell was was George Spitz, who said the Citizens Union had criticized Brown's Council attendance record as leaving "much to be desired."

The Democrats also indorsed Reps. Teller in the 20th C.D. and Zelenko in the 21st C.D.

The Liberals withheld indorsement of two Democrats they had backed two years ago—Reps. Santangelo of the 18th C.D. and Farbstein of the 19th C.D. and Farbstein of the 19th C.D. They named Raymond Orain in the 19th.

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Powell Bans 16 Visitors

Washington, June 3 (AP) — The Congressional office of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N. Y.) has been temporarily closed to visitors.

An aide to Powell, recently indicted in New York City on charges of income tax evasion, said the crush of preparing campaign literature in advance of Powell's Aug. 12 primary contest, necessitated barring visitors.

Powell is opposed for renomination as a Democrat but has won Republican endorsement for an eighth term.

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Too Late

By Murray Kempton

The glorious reelection of American politicians accused of nonconformity with the laws on taxes and bribery they enact for ordinary citizens is a staple of our society, and there is every visible sign that Adam Clayton Powell will ride triumphantly home to Congress next November with one hand on the cross and the other on the wheel of his Jaguar.

Carmine De Sapio seems resigned to this affront to his well-established sense of moral outrage. Nothing indicates that resignation better than the selection of City Councilman Earl Brown to run against Powell.

Earl Brown is a conscientious and valuable citizen with the good breeding one expects from men brought up in Charlottesville, Va. He is one of the few Democratic members of the City Council with a record that might be described as constructive; that record is particularly notable for his firm and stubborn effort to eliminate segregation from housing.

* * * * *

These virtues would not under ordinary circumstances commend Earl Brown to De Sapio, except as a friend. If Borough President Hulan Jack, a major beneficiary of the Jim Crow system in our politics, thought that he had a chance to beat Powell, he would no doubt be a candidate. It is the Democratic County Committee's custom, when an office is safe, to hand it to a man who would make an inferior coroner in Orange County, S. C.

Whatever his faults, Adam Powell seems to be the cause of virtue in others. There is a certain irony in the report that over the week-end, before drafting Brown, Gov. Harriman and the Liberals were importuning the Rev. Mr. James Robinson to take the fall for them.

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Robinson rejected these overtures; he was too polite to add the reminder that the Democrats had a very good chance to take notice of him a few years back when he was the Liberal candidate for Borough President of Manhattan. That year, of course, every name which adds luster to the New York Democracy voted for Hulan Jack. When there's a job to hand out, De Sapio picks a crew leader from his Harlem plantation; when there's a lost cause to fight for, he turns to Brown and Robinson.

* * *

The anointment of Earl Brown was effected by De Sapio at a meeting of his district leaders summoned to his Madison Avenue office yesterday. They met in a room whose most commanding feature is a picture of Richard Croker surrounded by attendant thieves in the full bloom of their youth of 1892.

When it was over, Earl Brown met his colleagues of biat and camera, and explained how he thought he could win. He said a few words about Adam Powell's miserable record of accomplishment for all the citizens of New York. He also said:

"I have never appealed for votes on the basis of a segregated community. I am for utter integration, which means also psychological integration, and you can't have that if you are going to tear people asunder for partisan politics."

There was something about this quiet and earnest man which had to be an affront to a New York City Democratic Party that has functioned for decades now on unfulfilled promises of equal citizenship.

* * *

It was hardly an accident that here, of all places, Earl Brown seemed most alone. He talked intensely to the cameras; all around him the leaders were lounging in the useless consultations which constitute their daily activity in those moments between the scratch sheet and the lunch. After a while he was finished and a few of them took him to lunch. Hulan Jack was in the crowd; in such company, this honorable man must walk with his inferiors to the dark tower next November.

Somehow, the choice of Earl Brown makes the whole thing terribly sad. Adam Powell is a figure of wonderful flamboyance; under ordinary circumstances, one could watch his vindication this side of the Day of Judgment with a certain pleasure. In a contest of this sort, you have to cheer the individual against the collective; Powell is useless as a legislator and shameless as a candidate, but he does not ordinarily get a chance to beat his betters.

There would have been a time for Earl Brown. In our politics that time never comes except when, as the old song goes, it is too late, too late to ask forgiveness.

-10 (Rev. 10-29-57)

Powell Cries Foul On Income Tax Rap

The federal income tax indictment against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Harlem-D.) was obtained "in flagrant violation" of the rules of criminal procedure, Powell charged yesterday in papers filed in Federal Court.

Further, he asserted, former Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan breached his secrecy oath by disclosing to the National Review, a weekly publication, what had taken place before the grand jury.

Thomas Bolan

The papers asked dismissal of the indictment which charges Powell with having prepared a false tax return for his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, and having evaded about $3,000 taxes on a joint return. Miss Scott is not accused in any way.

According to Powell, Bolan gave the weekly magazine the names and addresses of grand jurors, descriptions and analyses of the evidence presented and declarations that the evidence had been sufficient to support an indictment.

Jury Chosen in '56

The jury, impaneled in December, 1956, sat till February, 1957, and then was reconvened last April after a 14-month lapse. U.S. Attorney Paul W. Williams denied the jury had threatened to become a "runaway."

However, it was charged that William F. Buckley Jr., editor of the National Review, had communicated with the jurors and at least twice had given them copies of an article appearing in the Review on the Powell investigation.

Judge David N. Edelstein chose June 23 for setting a trial date and hearing the motion to dismiss.

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